FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE VETERANS' REUNION.

An Incident of the Convention that "Takes the Starch Out."

WHAT A WRITER FROM CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA SAW AT THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21, 1872.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:]

Now that your city has quieted down to its usual ordinary hum, and that nearly if not quite full reports have been made concerning the late great Convention, permit one of the rank and file of that assemblage to make note of a little "outside" incident that came under our eye while visiting your lately gaily-decorated city.

On Wednesday evening, 18th inst., in order to have a good clear view of the grand procession by night, we took position on the balcony of the Central Hotel, which was already pretty well occupied by visiting soldiers and citizens of your place. But, like an omnibus, always room for one more—we hailed a waiter, secured a chair, and sandwiched ourself between two gentlemanly looking Democrats, who did not seem to be very enthusiastic for Greeley, albeit they had resolved to swallow the medicine prepared by their leaders.

When the head of the organized, illuminated column reached this point, for gratification and interest, we commenced to tally the numbers as they filed by. Our Democratic neighbor on the left was shortly after joined by a very talkative friend of the same faith, who took station a trifle in his rear. Our occupation engaged us, and the badge we wore, attracted his attention and interest quite considerably; for full one hour did he keep up a constant harangue to his friend respecting his own capacity as a soldier, man, a lover of Democracy, and, consequently, his faith in the coalition candidates. This conversation, though directly—we should say *indirectly*—addressed to an acquaintance, was *directly* intended for the writer. Accepting his cue, we suppose he will not take offense if what he had to say shall be made known, and "all things concerning thereto," be truthfully brought to the sunlight vision of Pittsburghers in particular, and his party friends in general.

This "man of business" wished it distinctly understood that Charles R. Buckalew—the honest statesman and patriot (?)—would receive his cordial support, for he could not think of voting for such a dishonest man as Hartranft.

Further, that he did not hear a single cheer for the latter during this convention.

Also, that, being a "*man of business*," he had interviewed with other business men—four or five Republicans—so far as he considered him as to say that they intended to "scratch" the General, and vote for the honest chairman of the McClure-Gray contest committee—that $500 grafter Hemphill—Chevy Buckalew.

Well, the procession has passed—the crowd begin to disperse—and as this man, endowed with so much business tact and love for honesty and fair dealing, is about leaving the balcony, we hoop near him in order to learn more definitely his status among Pittsburgh society, when lo! and behold! he grasps four American flags that deck this open gallery, which are pompously and with a flourish of trumpets, eloquence and enthusiasm on his part, either for or against us. But, we are doomed to disappointment, for this type of integrity and defamer of the good name of honest men brings the flags in as close a compass as possible and thrusts them under his coat, notwithstanding the gentle remonstrance of his boon companion not to do so, he boldly advances into the ante room below, and seeks hasty exit for Democratic headquarters to make preparations for the expected arrival of H. G. But, one word to the wise should be sufficient; the honorable (?) gentleman is detained, and to his own mortification and shame is obliged to deliver up the stolen goods—thus smothering "another Democratic victory."

This little game of "anything to beat Grant," Mr. Editor, is at your disposal for such comments as are requisite. His name we could not learn, though the hospitable proprietor of the "Central" may be able to recognize and name him. We are not quite done with him.

Oh! most noble and just "business man," we do now *distinctly understand* why you will not vote for Hartranft. Thieves and falsifiers love their kind, and it is not to be presumed that one who has been in the livery of the Democracy will turn his own carcass in will vote for the gallant, unselfish hero of Antietam Bridge, Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. (Kind reader of the GAZETTE, in nine cases out of ten you will find the same characteristics of Hartranft on a par and level with just such characters as we have to deal with in this article.)

We did not hear a single cheer for our candidate for Governor during the Convention," thus insinuating that there was no enthusiasm in favor of the latter. It is hardly worth while to say a single word in such foolish, falsehood. All here at county had prompted him to the carrying of a musket during the stormy days of war, which fact would have entitled him to a seat in that convention of loyal boys in blue, then and there he would have received such cheering for Pennsylvania's gallant son—Hartranft—as to forever quell any doubts in regard to his election, in so far as the majority of the soldiers is concerned, and to those of the men who are best qualified to judge of his integrity and honesty, by reason of close intercourse with him in the army—the place of places where a man's true character is revealed and made manifest.

His boasted knowledge respecting disaffection among Republicans lacks the stamp of truth when compared with his other statements and attempt at theft.

Charley B., Why don't you send your admirer and champion a few dimes out of the extra "five hundred," wherewith to purchase himself a few greenbacks? This man is certainly reduced to an extremity and strait when obliged to purloin national emblems in order to glorify your name and your own high-minded self.

SOLDIER.

Cowards, Fools and Imbeciles.

DEMOCRACY WILL NOT SUPPORT HIM.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:]

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat*, a Democratic organ, gave vent to its honest convictions on the Greeley movement when it said, "Shall Democracy support Greeley? No! No condition of things can possibly arise to make it in any way desirable."

"Were Greeley to be elected by the aid of Democratic votes, it would be no victory for Democracy." "Thousands upon thousands would instantaneously cry out, *Shame!* TREASON!! DISHONOR!!!" "Thousands upon thousands would rejoice to stand in the shambles" "Not an individual member, except the would-be leaders, the aristocrats, the drivers, would for a moment regard himself as under the slightest obligation," (*i. e.*, to vote for Greeley should the Cincinnati Convention or Baltimore nominate him). "Politicians may accept disgrace and humiliation, but the people are too intelligent, and have altogether too much at stake thus to barter away their rights." And then, to make the whole business in another paragraph we find in the same paper that "there are men claiming to be Democrats,—thank God, we have none in this neck-of-woods! We know of,—who can only look on treason to the party—that it shall have no Presidential candidate of its own, but as if designedly to add insult to injury, they wish to whip, dragoon and drive the Democratic party into the support of this self-same Greeley for President." And here is more of the same, but a little more so:

"Such a nomination, especially under the particular circumstances, bears the impress of a *premeditated, insolent insult* thrust at the Democratic party, and the *hypothesis that it is composed of a set of cowards and fools*, without even enough to comprehend, and too *imbecile* to resent to base an indignity."

From the above extracts we find it stated as the absolute opinion of the editor, that Greeley is against "free speech, free press, right of trial by jury and the supremacy of the civil law." How much manner more with Mr. Black! was he right then, June 7, last? He wrote deliberately no doubt, and if he did not, he is not to be trusted as an editor by his party. Is he not now trying to cudgel, dragoon and drive "Democrats up to the Greeley?" And are they, oh! are they such "cowards and fools," without even enough comprehension and too imbecile to resent so base an indignity?

If the editor felt that only "*cowards, fools and imbeciles*" could be induced to go for Greeley, he himself stands before the people of Lawrence county a self-acknowledged "*coward, fool!*" and "*imbecile!*" and he is one of those "would-be leaders," an "auctioneer" or a "cattle driver?" He says none but such will consider the nomination of Greeley binding.

Oh! what a change! Back of June and March of September.

Who can have confidence in such editors? Will Democrats follow such a man, and are those Democrats really "cowards, fools and imbeciles" for so doing, and have they not seen enough to comprehend so low an indignity?" The editor of the *Gazette and Democrat* says they who will vote for Greeley have not.

From present appearances he will find but few "cowards, fools and imbeciles" in Lawrence county. Democrats of Lawrence county, Black tells the people that you who vote for Greeley are "cowards, fools and imbeciles," and that all who do vote for him are to be "whipped, dragooned and driven to it." And the same names and epithets apply to the Democrats of all the other counties. SEMPER IDEM.

A Mighty Hunter Among the Cats.

[From the Lebanon (Ky.) Standard.]

A certain lady was recently very sick, and, owing to the nature of the disease (acute dyspepsia) she could eat no kind of meat except wild game. Her brother engaged a certain boy to keep her supplied with squirrels, but as advancing civilization has almost driven that species of vermin from our midst, and the boy not being an expert at the business, the supply became exhausted. This necessitated an extra exertion on the part of the family to procure a fresh supply of wild meat, and while they were devising ways and means for that purpose, a domestic cat belonging to the family brought in a nice young rabbit, and with an air of great satisfaction, laid it by the bed of the sick lady. This was repeated by the cat several times afterward during the lady's illness, but never except when the supply of wild meat on hand was exhausted. It never did the like before, and ceased to do so as soon as the lady recovered. These facts are vouched for by all the members of the family, which is as reputable as any family in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AMNESTY.

An Examination of What Carl Schurz Said on the Subject.

Is Intelligence an Excuse for Treason, or Ignorance Degrading to Loyalty!

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:]

Every nation has laws. Every violator of those laws justly comes under the penalty attached to each. High treason, the greatest crime that can be committed against the government justly deserves, according to the law of the land, the greatest punishment man can inflict, death. As it is with the individual, so with nation, wrongs may be forgiven, in part or in whole, according as it may be for the welfare of the party wrongs. But in all cases, especialy as regards nation, a too liberal display of the tenderness with which we may regard those who have done their utmost to destroy us, will operate in an opposite direction from that which was desired. No people schooled in the belief that their cause is just, however wrong it may appear, realy is, will yield simply because the right had the might, and compelled them. *nolens volens*, to do that which, to clearer heads seems right. Men do not easily part with prejudice however palpable it may be. Hence a judicious application of amnesty—forgiveness which places the man guilty of high treason, in the same relation to the government as he occupied before he committed the crime—is not only better than indescriminate, universal amnesty, but it is absolutly necessary to the safety of the government.

Every citizen who can read, knows full we the condition our country is in just at this time. It can be summed up thus:—Treason, rebellious—victory for the Government, clemency, partial amnesty—an attempt to gain at the ballot-box what was lost in the field; and lastly, supposed friends of Government are found supporting the powers that are endeavoring to undermine it. Further than these points the friends following that course blindly or from deliberate choice, it matters not. Every Union soldier or citizen who gives his voice for Universal Amnesty, cries out the loosing of those who would kill him, and it may be, effect the overthrow of our Government.

Let Greeley, Schurz & Co., with tears in their eyes and hands upon their tender hearts speak as softly as they may for the universal enfranchising of *deliberate* rebels, we, as American citizens cannot and will not listen to their sophistry, which if successful, will again deluge our land in blood, re-enact the bloody ages of Europe on American soil.

Schurz says, "Many intelligent citizens were excluded from the right of suffrage, though *millions of ignorant blacks* were admitted to power." Will the noble soldier tell us the ways and wherefores in the case? Mere blank assertions, however true they may be, will not pass in an intelligent community. This assertion is to be looked upon as far from intelligent and the "ignorant" in the same bed of treason? Did the intelligent citizens add the ignorant blacks alike rebell against the Government? This, then, is the high card in Schurz's hand, "Hands up, intelligence of traitor sore against the loyal blacks.

It won't do, Schurz. The more intelligent a traitor is, the more he deserves to be hung. No matter how ignorant a man may be, if he remains loyal, he deserves all the rights of citizenship. You may talk about the French arms business as much as you like, it don't hurt anybody, while you have to be good fun for you, but our advice is for you to have a care of comparing the "ignorant blacks" with the "intelligent citizens" (?) or you will be politicaly buried before the campaign is over.

"Genius sometimes has wrung from Congress by the Christian movement."

"Ha! ha!" That needs no comment.

But who ever heard of a thing that was made general without the head of a "*vigorously measure.*" The very fact that it was "general" proves that it was not a "vigardly measure."

But we can't get over the wringing business. Hadn't the "greatest wringer" men better send agents to the Cincinnati movers at once. A fortune might be made.

Try it on again, Schurz, you'll make as many votes as H. G.

THE SAMOAN WAR.

Native Contests in Australia—How Dead Foemen are Treated.

The *Sydney Morning Herald*, of June 15, contains the following from a correspondent: "Since the date of my last letter the war between the Simoan tribes has been carried on fiercely by both sides. The rival chiefs have collected their followers from the outmost parts of their dominions, and are now bent on nothing short of absolute conquest. For a native war, the present struggle has been an unusually vigorous and sanguinary struggle. The Malealaoto,' or larger party, has about four thousand men in all on this island, and has complete mastery of the sea. The smaller, or Ma Masanga, is acting on the defensive, and ostensibly guarding its own territories from the invaders. Both parties have built large forts of wood close to the town of Apia, and from these a desultory fire is kept up night and day. The forts are each some twenty feet high, formed of slabs of cocoanut trees, and are bullet-proof. The rival forts are only about a furlong apart, and could easily be stormed by a few determined men; but in truth very little valor has been hitherto displayed on either side. Every man is so afraid of being shot himself that the most ordinary dexterity characterizes all their tactics. As late as yesterday an attempt was made to surprise a fort while the defenders were sleeping or eating, or, at any rate, not at their posts. The attacking party ventured within two inches and three men, whom they killed and immediately beheaded. They could not, however, hold what they had gained, but suffered themselves to be afterward driven out with the loss of three killed and several wounded. Persons who have seen the native in time of peace, or are acquainted with him only through the medium of missionary works, would be sadly disappointed if they saw the same natives in time of war. Semi-nude, with a tiara of pearl shells round his forehead, his long hair dressed in the most fantastic fashion, or flying loose in the wind, his body redolent and shining with oil, and a trusty musket or Yankee or English pattern, the Samoan is a very different creature from the enlightened and docile convert that two generations of missionaries have depicted. Nay, with faces painted, parti-colored, partly black, partly white of the native brown are here and there visible, these doughty warriors as they chant their heathen war songs are much more like emboriaes of the Prince of Darkness than Christians on the road to civilization. One of their most barbarous customs is that of beheading their dead foemen. As soon as a man has been killed in battle or elsewhere, he who dealt the fatal blow endeavors to possess himself of his adversary's head. For this purpose every fully-armed warrior carries an axe, in addition to his other weapons. After the head has been separated from the body it is carried round by a party of men, with a drum or other musical instrument, and utter in a low voice the name of the dead man. Yesterday, three ghastly heads were carried around the houses of the white residents, amid loud cries of 'a Maleatore!' a Malestore!' The grim trophies are then held at the feet of the chief, and after having been exhibited to all the allies in succession, are finally handed over to some women belonging to the tribe of the unfortunate deceased, who give them a burial. The relics are each side to possess as many of its adversaries' heads as possible is very strong, and urges the young chiefs on to deeds of daring. Many a one, indeed, has lost his life in trying to get his enemy's head, and thereby become canonized by the party. Each side counts its dead by the numbers of heads taken or lost; and it would seem that unless a head be taken, the loss of a life matters but little. As regards the white population resident at Apia, the war affects them only through their trade with the natives. All trading for island produce is now practically at an end. Where, a few months ago, it was possible to earn a comfortable living by, or outside, it is now impossible to procure even the necessaries of life. Peril is pending scarce in the ranks of both armies, and consequently the natives cannot afford to sell what they have not in sufficient quantity for themselves. Unfortunately, there is no prospect of a speedy cessation of hostilities. The news received from Tonga and other parts of the group, show that active preparations are being made to carry on the war for a long time to come. Money, paper need not be looked for months, or even years—not, in fact, until one side or the other is thoroughly exhausted.

CASUALTIES.

Probable Fatal Collision.

NEW YORK, September 24.—There was a collision this morning between a freight car of the New Haven Railroad and a street car of the Grand street line, injuring two persons, one of them probably fatally. The passengers were greatly terrified.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A BLAST.

RANSOM, Mo., September 24.—By the premature explosion of a blast in a ledge on Frost street this afternoon three men and a boy were seriously injured. Patrick McGee was burned in the face, a leg was broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. Aaron Benner was burned, had his spine dislocated, and his lower limbs paralyzed. Charles Sanborn suffered injuries which are supposed to be fatal. Harry Freese, a son of Mr. Freese, of Washington, D. C., eleven years old, who is on a visit here, was passing by, and stopped to see the work. He was thrown a thirty feet into the air by the force of the explosion, and striking upon his head on the ledge, his skull was crushed in. The three last mentioned persons it is thought will not recover.

TITUSVILLE.

Agitation to Stop the Production of Oil.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 24.—The movement towards shutting down wells and suspension of drilling, so as to decrease the production of petroleum, which was agitated some weeks ago and found successful, has been renewed. Meetings are being held, resolutions passed, and organizations perfected to this end, which it is thought will be successful. The production has reached over 16,000 barrels per day, and is increasing. The excess caused prices to decline so low that producing is unprofitable, and to increase the prices this movement is made. A large number of producing wells are already shut down.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Visit of the U. S. Senators, Gen. Hartranft, Judge Mercur and Others—Col. Phillips at the head of the Excursion Party.

[From our own Correspondent.]

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—I wrote you on 20th inst. from Franklin, of the mass meeting held there on the previous day, so great that it had to be divided into four, in order to find shelter from the elementary storm. Our excursion party reinforced by Senators Wilson and Scott, Hon. C. W. Gilfillin, Col. H. L. Richmond, and a number of prominent citizens of Franklin got off at 9. A. M., and in a half hour had reached Oil City, the noted metropolis of the great oil producing district, where we were met by a Grant and Wilson club in their regalia and a band of music, by which our party was escorted to the opera house, which was quickly filled by citizens anxious to hear the great issues of the campaign discussed and I think they were not disappointed. Senators Wilson, Scott and Cameron, and Gen. Hartranft made addresses necessarily brief, because large assemblages both at Titusville and Corry, were awaiting our arrival. The speeches were all compressed into a single hour, but short and pithy speeches seem to be quite as acceptable as longer ones. The party resumed its way to Corry, and at 1 P. M., arrived at Titusville, another great oil center, with a fine hotel, opera house, banks, churches and numerous blocks of fine buildings, which give to it quite a metropolitan appearance, and indicate the determination of its citizens to go ahead of all rivalry. Here we were met by a band of music and a company of mounted men, by which the distinguished visitors were conducted in carriages through the principal streets, bringing up at the Parshall House, where they were regaled with a dinner worthy of the fine house in which it was served. Dinner over, the strangers repaired to the Opera House (a very spacious and elegant one it is), where we found a crowd which filled it from pit to dome. The meeting was duly organized, with a President, and Vice Presidents enough to form a respectable town meeting. General Hartranft was the first man introduced, He spoke briefly, as his custom, but was well received, and upon retiring received three hearty cheers from the vast assemblage. He referred to the charge that Mr. Buckalew had made in the same hall, that he (Hartranft) dare not show his face in the Oil Regions; asserted the rectitude of his public life, whether in military or civil office, and said he felt no sentiment of fear. He did not come here to assure them of either his honesty or bravery; he had generally found those who bragged of their courage and honesty were cowardly rogues. If elected to the office for which he had been nominated, he would do all in his power to justify the choice of the people.

Senator Wilson, always able and impressive, took occasion at this meeting to speak of the charges against himself, that had been circulated by reckless and desperate partizans, to the effect that he had enriched himself with stocks and money paid to him for his support of Railway, subsidies, &c. He gave a brief account of his whole public career and lowered large that he would gladly, for ten thousand dollars, transfer to them all his estate, real, personal and mixed. He claimed for the Republican party a most glorious record, its achievements had been altogether, and only beneficient, it had extended human liberty and national prosperity. The sun, since the morning of creation had never shone upon any people who enjoyed so perfect and so universal exemption from oppression, or so prosperous a condition of everything that concerned their welfare, temporal and spiritual.

He was frequently interrupted with hearty plaudits. Senator Scott, followed Mr. Wilson and made one of his terse, logical and most telling speeches. I had heretofore esteemed Mr. Scott, for his high integrity, his great moral worth, for his untiring industry as a Senator, and for his great labors as Chairman of the Ku-Klux, investigating Committee and for his fine abilities, illustrated in his reports on subjects referred to his Committee, but after hearing him at Franklin, Oil City and Titusville, I am convinced that he has few, if any superiors on the stump, he speaks with great energy, fluency, and impresses all hearers with his genuine earnestness. He made an able and effective defense against the Gen. Hartranft slanders, and characterized those who had concocted them as not worthy to black the boots of Hartranft. Mr. Scott did not confine himself to a defence of Hartranft, but the Mr. Wilson, discussed with great ability and acceptance, the great issues of the day with such dignity and power as only statesman of experience and high ability could do.

While the meeting was yet pending at Titusville, a dispatch was received by Senator Wilson informing him that a large assemblage of people at Corry were in momentary expectation of his arrival. He withdrew at once and our excursion train could not leave until the meeting closed, the Senator took a freight train and hied away to Corry, but the freight train was eventually joined by the excursion train and the Senator felt the truth of the old proverb, "The more haste, the less speed," he, however, followed immediately, and all had reached Corry before 6 P. M. The Republicans of Corry were equalled only at Franklin. Our party repaired to the Downer House, and after supper separated, Senator Cameron, General Hartranft and Judge Mercur to proceed via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to the East, Senators Wilson and Scott to keep appointments in some of our northern counties, and those of us from Pittsburgh, Kittanning Franklin, etc., left at 7 P. M. on our return. We all regretted that we could not remain to hear the speakers at Corry, the meeting could not fail to be a lively and interesting one, with bands of music, as all the hotels, overflowing into the street, were full of Republican zeal, and confident of a glorious victory in October, and a grand Appomattox surrender in November.

Colonel Phillips' Senatorial and other guests, whom we left at Corry, gathered around him to thank him for his generosity in providing them with an elegant and comfortable conveyance, and for his unremitting forethought in having arrangements to be brought on the train at convenient intervals from wayside stations. Also for his personal courtesy and genial company on the excursion, and I am glad to certify that his stock of wines qualified to suit the taste was brought up, at 6 A. M., on Saturday, back to our homes without an accident or incident to mar the pleasure of the party. I conclude this discursive letter with three cheers for the Allegheny Railroad, and Colonel Phillips its presiding genius. K.

GREELEY'S PITTSBURGH SPEECH.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette]

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Sept. 21, 1872.

In looking over a small volume of poems, published in Pittsburgh by James McHenry, the author, in 1823, I find one of rather more than ordinary merit, and I think more than ordinarily appropriate as an answer to Dr. Greeley's late Calhoun Pittsburgh speech, as it is the St. Charles, on Thursday evening last. The italics are not in the original. Yours, &c.,

J. H. S.

WASHINGTON'S NAME.

O! strong was the current of patriot affection,
That these happy States in *firm union* al ied;
Time only more closely shall tie the connection,
Which traitors in vain shall attempt to divide.
The federal pile as we ever have toiled it,
Of blessings shall rise, and *shall flourish* and spread,
And heroes shall form a strong bulwark around it
While their hearts glow in rapture at
Washington's name!

That heavy 'a borrow'd standard, the symbol of union,
Each patriot citizen glories to view;
'Tis the ensign that displays the illustrious communion,
Of states independent, united and true:
O! spell! never-dying bright spell of exultation,
That led us to victory, freedom and fame;
But a rampart we'll form round the laws of our nation,
While our hearts glow with rapture at
Washington's name!

The sire of his country, how dearly he loved us,
A last fit of patriot emotion he felt;
Then, O! what he left us, it surely behoved us,
To print on our hearts such a lesson well.
That divine Constitution he left as his blessing,
While virtue one spot in our bosoms can claim,
We'll defend, all our feuds and divisions suppressing,
At the heart-warming influence of
Washington's name!

GENERAL POLITICS.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER addressed a very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Chicago last evening.

THE Liberal and Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twenty-eighth New York District yesterday nominated Stephen T. Hoyt for Congress.

GEN. JOHN H. LOGAN, of Illinois, and Hon. John M. Langston, the distinguished colored orator of Washington City, addressed a large Republican meeting in Indianapolis last week.

A MEETING of the Committee of Seventy of New York was held yesterday, at which reports of the campaign for the coming elections was adopted, but it was the general opinion of the members present that the question of the national canvass should not be allowed to interfere with local politics.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS were held in Chicago for the First and Second Illinois Districts, and at Waukegan for the Third District. In the First District Hon. J. B. Rice was nominated by acclamation, in the Second J. D. Ward on the first ballot, and in the Third Hon C. B. Farwell by acclamation.

A MASS MEETING was held at Cooper Institute, New York, last Monday night, under direction of the Council of Political Reform, with the view of effecting a consolidation of the reform elements in the municipal election. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided, and made a brief address. Addresses were also delivered by ex-Gov. Solomon, J. M. Vascott, Oswald Ottendorfer and others.

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

Another Oil Strike—A Ten Barrel Well, and Increasing.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SMITH'S FERRY, PA., September 24, 1872.

Another strike was made by Davidson & Johnson, yesterday, on Dry Run, in Beaver county. The well is doing ten barrels per day, and increasing. H. W.

LOUISVILLE,

Railway Opening Celebration.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—Committees of the Board of Trade and General Councils are preparing for an extensive celebration, on the 9th and 10th of October, of the opening of a through line to the South via Cin., S. & T. and North and South Alabama Railroads. The Montgomery (Ala.) city authorities and leading citizens of Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, and other prominent points in the South will be invited to accept the hospitalities of the city on that occasion.

—A Washington dispatch says that the agent of the Cuban Republic, and others, have been waiting upon the Attorney General with a view to having the case of the filibustering prisoners re-opened. The condemnation of the vessel and cargo, it is thought will be successful. The prisoners will probably be made by a board of a practical number of the best qualified, in accordance with the rules.

NAVAL EMPLOYES TO BE REIMBURSED.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now busily engaged in making preparations to pay the navy employes the amount due them for the reduction of their wages under the Reduction Law. About 40,000 persons will come in for the allowance under the law of May 8th.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Robeson is expected to-morrow from New York.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Germans to Evacuate Two Departments in France on October 15th—U. S. Minister to Mexico Vindicated—Fight Between Police and Chinese in Havana —The Red Book of Austria—Constitutional Reforms in France.

MEXICO.

MINISTER NELSON VINDICATED.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 16, *via* Havana September 23.—The authorities have released Thiele, who was confined in Chiapas. Thiele is not an American, but a naturalized Mexican, and was engaged in the Forfiel Diaz revolution.

Nelson, United States Minister, is investigating the case of Thiele. He demanded proof of his American citizenship, but none was furnished.

The reports that Minister Nelson had neglected the cases of several Americans who were in trouble are pronounced to be untrue. The parties concerning whom these charges are made are generally adventurers, and are proved to be unentitled to American citizenship.

Nelson has recovered from his recent illness, and is now engaged in arranging the affairs of the mixed commission, with a likelihood of success. He soon leaves for the United States with the remains of his wife, which will be taken to Indiana for final interment.

U. S. CONSUL GENERAL.

Skilton has entered upon his duties as Consul General of the United States in Mexico.

DIAZ STILL HOLDING OUT.

Negotiations for the submission of General Diaz continue, and are likely to succeed.

SANTA ANNA LOOMING UP.

Two new journals will shortly be published, which will support Santa Anna as a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico.

FRANCE.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, September 24.—The *Figaro* says that D'Jemil Mehemed Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, died on the railway train while going from this city to Limburg, Austria.

SUMNER IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 24.—Charles Sumner arrived last night.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

General Mauteuffel, the commander of the German troops now in France, and the French authorities have agreed that the evacuation of the Departments of the Marne and Haute Marne shall commence on the 15th of October.

PERSONALS.

PARIS, September 24.—Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States, and Admiral Alden, of the American navy, dined with Thiers to-day.

Count Von Arnim, German Minister, will return to Paris on Thursday, after a brief absence in Germany. The *Spenr Gazette* of Berlin positively denies that he has tendered his resignation of the ambassadorship.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

Thiers has now under consideration the recommendation of the Counetls General in regard to the proposed constitutional reforms. He has also given his attention to the elaborate reports which he has received from French representatives abroad as to the working of constitutional governments in various European countries. On these materials he will base his proposals to the Assembly for the appointment of a Vice President of the Republic, the creation of an Upper Chamber, and a new electoral law.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The secretary of the coal mining company in Pas de Calais denies that contracts have been made in France for the exportation of coal to England.

AUSTRIA.

THE RED BOOK.

VIENNA, September 24.—The Austrian red book has just appeared. It contains sixty-nine documents. The most noteworthy are Andrassy's diplomatic circular on assuming his present office, and the replies of Austrian representatives, showing the confidence which his appointment inspired abroad. There are interesting dispatches also on the rights of private property at sea in time of war, and on the labor question in England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, September 24.—The weather throughout England is tempestuous. Some damage has been done to shipping on the coast.

EFFECTS OF THE ADVANCE IN COAL.

The advance in the price of coal has caused an increase in the expense of running the Lancashire cotton mills to such an extent that it has been decided to reduce the number of hours of labor.

WEST INDIES.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND CHINESE.

HAVANA, September 23.—While the police were engaged registering in their barracks the Chinese who are employed to clean the city, a fight occurred, during which one Chinaman was killed and a number were wounded. The origin of the difficulty is unknown. The cause is being investigated.

SWITZERLAND

EXCITEMENT IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

GENEVA, September 24.—The removal of the Catholic priest Mermillad here, by the Swiss Government, causes some excitement. His Bishop resists the right of the secular power to remove a clergyman, and maintains his allegiance to the Pope as superior to all human law.

SWEDEN.

THE DEAD KING.

STOCKHOLM, September 24.—The remains of the late King Charles XV. were brought to Stockholm to-day and taken in solemn procession through the streets, receiving every mark of respect and sorrow from the inhabitants.

EAST INDIA.

CYCLONES.

BOMBAY, September 24.—Cyclones in eastern Bengal are reported to have done great damage to the jute crop.

NEW YORK.

National Council of O. U. A. M. in Session —A Mississippi Swindler on Trial—A Visit from the President.

NEW YORK, September 24, 1872.

O. U. A. M.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met to-day in this city. The majority of the States in the Union were represented. Reports were made as to the condition of the Order.

At the afternoon session of the National Council of American Mechanics reports were made from various State Councils, which showed them to be in a prosperous condition. The special committee in charge of the report of the National Secretary recommended that the action of that officer during the year be approved.

A MISSISSIPPI SWINDLER ON TRIAL.

In the Court of General Sessions to-day Thomas Cunningham was on trial charged with having, by means of forged orders, defrauded the Treasury of the State of Mississippi out of thousands of dollars. He was remanded till Friday.

VACATING ORDER OF ARREST.

Application was made to-day to vacate the order of arrest in the case of Richard B. Butler, charged with appropriating $100,000 belonging to W. B. Clerke. The court reserved the decision.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The next meeting of the National Board of Trade will be held here on October 15th. Delegates from all mercantile bodies in the United States will be present.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

President Grant arrived in this city from Long Branch to-day, and after visiting the Republican Headquarters, started for Washington this afternoon.

CLEVELAND.

Steamboatmen's Convention.

CLEVELAND, September 24.—The Convention met at the Kennard House to-day at 3 P. M. Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, was elected President; J. G. Whiting, of Michigan, and D. D. Smith, of New York, Vice Presidents; General E. M. L. James and Captain Bertram Snyder, Recording Secretary; and Captain B. L. Osborne, editor of the *Nautical Gazette*, Corresponding Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Sherlock, Whiting, Kountz, D. D. Smith, General James L. Negley, and Captain B. L. Osborne.

The National Executive Committee appointed at the Louisville Convention in November, 1871, reported their proceedings in full.

All the stationary committees were appointed to-day.

A large delegation from the seaboards, lakes and western river ports is present, representing steam vessel property to the amount of $600,000,000.

A permanent organization of the National Board of Steam Navigation is proposed, with local associations in various ports. The leading topics under discussion are the best methods of saving life and property on steam vessels.

The Convention adjourned to meet at seven o'clock, P. M.

CLEVELAND, September 24.—At the evening session of the Convention the following permanent officers were appointed: President, Thos. Sherlock, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, John T. Whitney, of Michigan, and D. D. Smith, of New York; Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Osborn, editor and proprietor of the *Nautical Gazette*, of New York; Recording Secretary, W. L. James, of Pennsylvania.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE CAPITAL.

Examination for Treasury Clerkships—Naval Employes to be Reimbursed—Weather Probabilities—Persecution of Israelites in Roumania—Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1872.

PERSECUTION OF ISRAELITES IN ROUMANIA.

It appears from correspondence just published that American Minister Washburne, on the 9th of August, communicated to the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs an expression of the desire of our Government that France take such action as will put an end to the persecution of Israelites in Roumania. M. de Rimusat replied, August 30th, that the French Consul General in several instances dealt with the American Consul General in making the necessary representations to the Roumanian Government. We have never neglected to make to the Consul at Bucharest observations urging justice and humanity, and we have obtained assurances for the future which respond to our wishes. When occasion presents itself we shall insist that equal protection be accorded in Roumania to the residents of all creeds.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For New England on Wednesday south-easterly and southerly winds and cloudy weather, with rain by or on Wednesday night; for the Middle States south-easterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain for the South Atlantic States easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain areas for the Gulf States southerly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather; for the North-west a rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clearing weather, and extend eastward over Missouri, Illinois and Lake Michigan by Wednesday morning, and over Michigan and Indiana by Wednesday afternoon; the low barometer over Wisconsin probably move north-eastward into Canada; brisk and very brisk southerly winds for Lakes Huron, Erie and Michigan to-night, and for Lake Ontario on Wednesday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS IMPROVEMENT.

Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from Wisconsin, and B. J. Stevens, attorney for the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, were at the War Department to-day to consummate the purchase, by the Government, of the locks, canals, dams and franchises of that company, in the work better known as the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement. The amount voted by Congress last winter for its purchase was to-day paid out to the company, and the property duly conveyed by deed to the United States. The entire work has to-day been passed over to the United States Engineer Department, to carry out the enlargement and completion of this national highway from the west to the east.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The civil service examiners of the Treasury Department will have an examination for applicants for vacant twelve hundred dollar clerkships on the 11th and 12th of October. Applications for permission to compete may be presented up to October 1st. From these applications selections will probably be made by a board of a practical number of the best qualified, in accordance with the rules.

NAVAL EMPLOYES TO BE REIMBURSED.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now busily engaged in making preparations to pay the navy employes the amount due them for the reduction of their wages under the Reduction Law. About 40,000 persons will come in for the allowance under the law of May 8th.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Robeson is expected to-morrow from New York.

GREELEY.

The Sage in Ohio—Speeches on the Way.

CLEVELAND, O., September 24.—Mr. Greeley made the following speech at Hamilton:

Men of Ohio—I bear you joyful greetings from the people of Indiana. I have looked into their clear eyes. I have seen the light of Heaven reflected from their honest faces, and I tell you that, as well as I can read men, I have read them, and feel assured that on the night of the 8th of October next they will send forth a majestic voice on the side of national reconciliation. The great liberal wave now sweeping over the country is destined to efface our distinctions of race and all past bitterness. This will scarcely find any where a heartier response than from that people. Last night I addressed 5,000 of them and met us at Indianapolis to say that so far as the State was concerned—they speak in no equivocal voice—they are with you, they are for you. Liberals of Ohio, and of all other States, in declaring this strife having ceased, should cease, proscription shall cease, disfranchisement shall cease, and the whole American people, united under one flag, and animated by one patriotic impulse, shall march forward once more on that corner of greatness and prosperity planned and prepared for them by our revolutionary fathers. Let us see to it that we were but thirteen little States, scattered along the Atlantic border, and appropriately called themselves the continental army. That was the army which fought the battles of the Revolution. Although our country then covered but a narrow strip of the Atlantic sea board, yet in spirit and aspiration the American eagle looked over the mountains, and that liberty was no longer their birth-right and alienation to divide us. To this end I have struggled since the last cannon shot was fired on the war of session and disunion. To this end I have hoped and aspired. This end seems to be not far distant.

People of Ohio, I entreat you so to act, so to speak, so to vote that every one shall feel on the evening of the 8th of next month that he has taken a manful part towards the reconciliation of the whole American people to their Government and toward the upbuilding, toward the perfection, the abounding out of this American Republican nationality.

Mr. Greeley also made speeches at Dayton, Kenton, and other cities on his way to this city. Mr. Greeley and Gov. Walker, of Virginia, addressed an audience at Monumental Park, in this city, this evening.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

PHILADELP

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

RALLY TO-NIGHT.

To-night, at City Hall, the citizens of Allegheny county will have the pleasure of hearing the distinguished statesman, Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine. If there is one man more than another that Pittsburgh should honor, it is Speaker Blaine. Thoroughly identified with the great interests of Pittsburgh, an eloquent orator, and one who has studied the situation as thoroughly as he, City Hall should be crowded. Let our citizens see to it that this gentleman receives the greeting that is due to him. Edgar Allen, Esq., of Virginia, a gentleman highly spoken of by the Eastern press, will also address the meeting.

BONDS at Frankfort 5's.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@113⅞.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is now the largest and cheapest daily newspaper published in Pennsylvania. It is the official paper of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Allegheny county; and its large and rapidly increasing circulation makes it the most valuable advertising medium in the State.

THE committee having charge of the children's excursions, in Philadelphia, have made an interesting report of their operations for the heated term of 1872. The number of children participating in the excursions was 20,902. The fund contributed was $12,483, of which the committee have a balance of $2,818 to commence operations next summer. Of the twenty-one thousand children and women carried on these excursions no accident happened to any one of them. These figures are eloquent of good management.

A NUMBER of enterprising young Grant men, in this city, made their dollar very nicely on Monday evening by turning out in the Greeley-Schurz procession. Now this was all wrong on the part of the aforesaid, and if the question had been left to their unbiased judgment we don't believe they would have taken a dollar each for the jaunt to Allegheny. But their friends of the other side insisted so strongly that the money should be earned that the Grant boys consented to weaken the campaign chest of the opposition in the manner indicated. A portion of General Moorhead's thousand dollars was expended in this bounty business.

THE *Tribune* betrays nervousness in its leading editorial of Monday about Mr. Buckalew not declaring for Greeley. The Liberal Republicans of this State have got past the nervous stage, and are downright mad. The *Tribune* magnificently declares that to suppose Buckalew will not come out for Horace after the October election "is to attribute to him an insensibility which is wholly alien to a generous nature." Fine words, but they do not controvert the fact that the Democratic candidate has yet to say his first kind or encouraging word for the Greeley cause. We would not be surprised to see him support O'Conor and Adams within twenty days.

TWO Democratic candidates for Congress in Kentucky, both supporters of Greeley, have jointly issued the following circular: "August 17, 1827. We, E. E. McKay and W. M. Beckham, candidates for Congress, have to say that we request the judges of the several precincts in this county to exclude all negroes, and the white men who are for Grant for the Presidency, from voting for us; or, if any negro vote for either, that they shall be marked 'colored' and not counted." Did not somebody—Greeley or Sumner—remark that the Southern Democracy have accepted the results of the war in good faith! And does this sort of thing entirely justify us in believing the statement?

THE Spaniards, while professing a desire to abolish negro slavery in Cuba, have hit upon an excellent plan to perpetuate Cooli slavery. The official paper at Havana publishes stringent laws compelling Chinamen now in Cuba to again make contracts for their labor, for terms not less than six nor more than eight years, or to leave the island. The Chinese are desirous of leaving, but only few of them have the means of doing so. Those who cannot get away are arrested as vagrants and put to work by the Government. Their sale or lease to the planters is expected to follow. If Spanish rule and rulers in Cuba could be swept a thousand fathoms deep into the ocean, humanity and civilization would be the gainers.

THE *Post* is working itself up into a majestic rage. It gathers courage from the fact that its co-laborer, the diploma-vendor Paine will be here, to attack Messrs. Swope and Mackey. It imagines that possibly the latter may draw another check, and call it the original. This is evidently inspired by the consciousness on the *Post's* part, that Paine cannot honestly have the original, (if there ever was one), and that it must try, for two weeks longer, to make it appear genuine. It also darkly urges Paine to attack the private character of Mr. Swope. Why will not the *Post* do its own work in that line. There will be some manliness in that, and the advantage of having some one convenient to hold to a responsibility for assertions made. It would be cruel for Paine to do the *Post's* dirty work, and then fail to make his exit from the city, because of legal obstacles.

THE GREELEYITES did pretty well in their torchlight procession; that is for them. But it went into the pockets of the leaders at a heavy rate. General Moorhead was touched to the tune of a thousand dollars, which it is presumed he drew from a reserve fund labelled "Public Works," hoarsely accumulated by the patriotic General by State contracts on the Portage road while that "loafer" Grant was hauling cord wood to St. Louis to make provision for his family. Honest industry in the Moorhead dictionary appears to mean "loafing," while figuring on State and army contracts to the tune of hundreds of thousands is the quintessence of patriotism and the sublimity of honest toil. 'Rah for Moorhead, the toiler—in contracts. We hope the Liberals will get up a procession every three days if its effect will be to draw out from the General's strong box a thousand dollars of the "Public Works" fund, and put it in circulation.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a fac-simile of the bill of ten thousand dollars presented to the Government by Senator Trumbull for services rendered in the McArdle case, and which Secretary Stanton refused to pay. The *Gazette* says: Senator Trumbull serves the country as United States Senator for $5,000 a year and mileage. The salary of the President of the United States is $25,000 per year; the salary of the United States Attorney and other Cabinet officers is $8,000 per annum—but for an argument of less than two hours on the constitutionality of a measure for which Trumbull as Senator was specially responsible, and in which the people he represented in part in Congress were interested, the Senator charged and drew from the United States Treasury $10,000. And this man is now traveling about denouncing frauds, talking about Civil Service *Reform* and advocating economy. *Let* this $10,000 plaster be spread broadly upon his back in order that the people may correctly read his character.

THE lumber trade at best is vastly hazardous, yet some too remunerative. It is well known that the pine forests of Michigan, as well as of Wisconsin, are being rapidly razed, and the point has almost been reached in some sections where it is impossible to float the logs as they come from the chopper's axe. But a hopeful view of the future of lumbering in Michigan is given by a writer in a lumberman's paper. It is computed that Michigan has a mill capacity of at least 3,000,000,000 of feet per annum, and it is not unreasonable to presume that the State will put on the market even for the year 1872, at last 2,000,000,000 feet. It is also estimated that there is standing in the forests of Michigan at the present time 40,000,000,000 feet of merchantable pine, not counting the cut timber still in the woods and streams. This amount, cut into boards and building materials during the next twenty years will be marketed at no less than an average of twenty dollars per thousand feet, equal to about $8,000,000,000 in round numbers, in the rough.

THE LIBERAL SHOW.

We have no disposition to underrate the political demonstrations that have been or may be made by the Liberals, regarding it as folly to do so. The *Post* would fain create the impression that the street display, Monday night, was greater and finer than that which followed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. This is absurd. The straggling and widely separated ranks of the Democrats only enabled them to prolong the procession fifty minutes in passing a given point. The Republican procession was not only compact and close, but was three hours in passing. The latter was enthusiastic and earnest, the former dull and spiritless comparatively.

The grand influence of the occasion, however, was Schurz's speech. We hope our opponents found inspiration and gratification in it. There was certainly nothing, either of originality or force, to carry influence against the Republican candidates. The old, stale arguments—the charges which were officially exploded in the Senate, the declamation on which the seal of defeat has been set by North Carolina, Maine and Vermont—this, and only this, was dealt out as mental pabulum to Allegheny Democrats. It will make but little, if any impression here. In a right cause, that really commands his sympathy and confidence, Carl Schurz is an able orator. Situated as he is, he illustrates how weak a man becomes when he fails to command the full assent of his own mind. The speech was really but a tissue of personal abuse, and as such will be gladly forgotten.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S ATTITUDE.

The long continued and bitter warfare, so long waged between ex-Governor Curtin and Senator Cameron, seems to be about to be injected afresh into the pending State canvass. Accepting as correct the abstract of a letter sent to the New York *Tribune*, in which he declares for Buckalew, we regret to believe that he has been betrayed by McClure into a false position, in which he will alike injure the cause and himself. He intimates that he will support Grant, but even this will not atone for active hostility to the State ticket. The wrong starts in the fact, of obtruding personal animosities into a canvass, after its general features have been made up. Had Governor Curtin been here in the preliminary canvass, which resulted in State nominations, his friends would gladly have rallied to his standard. But he has waited till within two weeks of the close of the general canvass, and then obtrudes himself in opposition to the State ticket. Of course, its primary meaning is, that he is still hostile to Cameron, and imagines that he thus fights him—the fact being he is in antagonism to the Republican party.

Governor Curtin has been kept out of the State, as much by the influence of McClure, as by anything else. He does not intimately know the drift of the tide of popular feeling. He is misled to his injury, if not his ruin. He naturally feels sore toward those who have opposed him, but has been persuaded to vent his hostility at an untimely period. Possibly our own people have made foolish overtures to him, the whole serving to lead him to think the destiny of the State is in his own hands.

While the people of this Commonwealth respect and love the old war Governor, we do not imagine he will exert any great influence in leading them to support Charles R. Buckalew. The bare idea of even his preferring for Governor a man who so persistently aided by voice and influence, the side of rebellion, has something appalling about it. In the war, who more ardently loyal than Andrew G. Curtin—or who more firmly disloyal than Charles R. Buckalew? Yet that strange transmuter, political ambition, brings even these incongruous elements together. But the masses of the people, untouched by ambition, and simply devoted to the well being of Republican principles, and the perpetuation of sound and safe government, cannot be induced to follow the footsteps of any into the camp of the enemy. Sumner, Trumbull, Tipton, Schurz, and Greeley have illustrated how small is the force of political leaders when they go wrong. To the catalogue, in State matters, we must sorrowfully add the name of Curtin.

A STRAIGHT-OUT'S FIGURES.

There has been a desperate effort on the part of the Liberals to figure out a hopeful state of affairs from the figures furnished by the recent election in Maine. How near the truth they are may be seen by the following from the Chicago *Times:*

"The Maine election returns are nearly all in. The total vote is not far from 127,000, of which Perham, Radical, receives 73,224, and Kimball, crow-eater, 53,142: majority for Perham, 17,082. In 1868—the year which the Chappaquacks choose for purposes of comparison—the Radical majority was 19,316 in a total vote of 131,700. The Radical vote in 1868 was 57.33 per cent. of the total. This year it is 56.71 per cent of the total. The Radical loss, therefore, is but little more than six-tenths of one per cent. of the total. Mr. Grant can lose as heavily in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and still carry those States by 24,000, 37,000, and 7,000, respectively.

"But this does not tell the whole story. The Radicals have carried Maine by about 4,000 more on the Congressional than on the gubernatorial vote, Perham having rendered himself somewhat unpopular by favoring the proposal to include cider among the prohibited beverages. The Radicals received 57.49 per cent. of the total Congressional vote, or rather more than they received in 1868. The Chappaquaks find little comfort in percentage.

"But what is still more strongly indicative of the popular tendency is this: The average Radical majority in Maine for three years preceding the State election of 1868 was 20,617. The majority in September of that year was 19,316, or 1,301 *less* than the average for the three previous years. The average majority for the past three years has been 10,624. The majority for Perham this year is 17,082, or 6,658 *more* than the average for the past three years. These figures indicate, in the first place, a popular movement away from Radicalism after Grant's election in 1868; and in the second place, a movement back *toward* Radicalism at the present disgraceful and demoralizing scramble for the spoils. There is no mistake in the fact, the popular movement is always away from Chappaquackery; and that nothing is surer that it will gather momentum as it progresses. That Greeley wave is sweeping the philosopher out to sea, and is sure to land him in November on the desert island to which many an underling in leading them to support Charles R. Buckalew. The bare idea of even his preferring for Governor a man who so persistently aided by voice and influence, the side of rebellion, has something appalling about it. In the war, who more ardently loyal than Andrew G. Curtin—or who more firmly disloyal than Charles R. Buckalew? Yet that strange transmuter, political ambition, brings even these incongruous elements together. But the masses of the people, untouched by ambition, and simply devoted to the well being of Republican principles, and the perpetuation of sound and safe government, cannot be induced to follow the footsteps of any into the camp of the enemy. Sumner, Trumbull, Tipton, Schurz, and Greeley have illustrated how small is the force of political leaders when they go wrong. To the catalogue, in State matters, we must sorrowfully add the name of Curtin.

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THE railroad now constructing from Lima to Oroya, piercing the Andes, will unquestionably be, when completed, one of the grandest monuments of human power and enterprise. The tunnel, which is 3,000 feet long, is being executed at an altitude of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and with extraordinary rapidity. Numberless lives have already been lost among the workmen by peculiar diseases brought on by the effects of the climate, and the gentle Indians say the only ones capable of being employed upon the works, as it is found that no other race can withstand unchanged labor in the rarified atmosphere of those lofty regions.

PERSONAL.

A LEADING clergyman of New York considers ritualism "merely a matter of candles and night-gowns."

THE two William Williamses, of the present Congress, are candidates for re-election—the one by the Liberals of Buffalo, N. Y., and the other by the Republicans (at large) in Indiana.

THE new Hartford directory contains the name of Samuel L. Clemens, as it should, and also of "Mark Twain, author." "F. Bret Harte, poet, author," is put down as a boarder at the house of Mr. Clemens.

JEDDO AND BELFAST; OR, A PUZZLE FOR JAPAN.—Japanese Embassador. [Pointing to Belfast rioters.] "Then those people, your Grace, I suppose, are the heathen?" Archbishop of Canterbury. "On the contrary, your Excellency, those are among our most enthusiastic religionists!"—*Punch.*

KATE STANTON is writing a new lecture for the season. She hits off some people capitally by saying that Mr. Beecher does more good in the way of freeing the American mind from superstition in his own genial way than all the doctors of divinity who rail at Rome and her dogmas, but imitate her tyrannies whenever they can.

THE divorced wife of General Viele, whose recent abduction of her youngest child, attracted so much attention in New York fashionable circles, is said to be a lady of unusual literary talent. She has written a work of some ability, entitled "Following the Drum," an account of life in a frontier fort at which her husband was stationed.

DON PIATT has been to the White Sulphur Springs and seen Beauregard, the once famous General. The keen-eyed Piatt looked the aforesaid Beauregard all over for evidences of something remarkable, without success. He looked like a successful little physician or lawyer, and yet lacked the peculiar manner of the doctor or the sharpness of the advocate.

FARRAGUT'S new story, "London's Heart," is now being published serially in three different countries, and it has been purchased by publishers in five distant parts of the world, to be brought out by them in book form simultaneously, viz: in London (Tinsley); New York (Harper Brothers); in Sydney, New South Wales; in the city of Adelaide, South Australia, and also in Germany.

GARRETT DAVIS, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, whose death has been announced, was born in Kentucky, September 10, 1801, serving in the Kentucky Legislature during ten consecutive years, sitting in the Constitutional Convention of 1839, passing thence into Congress, where he remained eight years, refusing re-election, and finally spending the last twelve years in the Senate. He was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of one of the greatest of Kentucky's jurists, and he has always possessed an ample fortune.

TWO young Germans, Nagel and May, went to London "to see life," some weeks ago. After they had run the round of the gross pleasures in which the average animal delights to wallow, they resolved "to see death." In accordance with their plan, Nagel shot May, and then himself. He died instantly. His voluntary victim is still alive, but is fatally wounded. A Coroner's jury has declared the latter guilty of willful murder, on the ground that each of them aided and abetted in the other's death. This rather takes the romance out of the affair.

THEY tell hard stories about M. Thiers as a family man. He never had anything to do with his father or mother. She always said he was the vilest dog undrowned. M. Thiers had year before last two sisters living in Caen. He, though worth $600,000, never gave them a cent, had nothing whatsoever to do with them. They vegetated on $240 a year each. His sister had a sign stating that "Madame —— sister of M. Thiers, ex-President of the Council of Ministers, has here a table d' hotel." M. Thiers ordered the police to remove the obnoxious sign.

IF you have the name, you might as well have the game; at least so thinks Brick Pomeroy, and accordingly, with more than wonted modesty, he had his bill at the Burnett House changed to Senator Matt. Carpenter. Having accomplished this financial *coup*, he immediately sent word to Carpenter that he had been accused of travelling at Grant's expense, and this was the first chance he had of doing it. Matt., who is not indifferent to a good joke, paid the bill, and made the following memorandum on the back of it: "'Brick' Pomeroy's clever excuse for making Matt. Carpenter one of his heirs."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE Chicago *Times'* Milan letter has this allusion to King Victor Emanuel's affairs: "Only one of the officers of the King's suite, who attracted my attention by his bold, bright beauty, is, I am told, his natural son, the offspring of his morganatic marriage with the belle Rosini, a beautiful peasant girl with whom the King fell in love, and created Countess of Mirafiori, and a few years ago married by the left hand. He is extravagantly fond of their common son, as he is indeed of all his children, and on the recent occasion of his marriage with a noble lady of Florence, bestowed on him the title of Prince of Moncalieri, and the substantial gift of $100,000 and a handsome villa."

JUDGE TANEY has had his memory gracefully cared for by Dr. Samuel Tyler in a finely written Memoir. The poorest part of it is the autobiographical portion, the Chief Justice having an idea that somebody would take his "Life" after his death, and kindly lent his hand to further the attempt. The Judge was a great smoker. He began to puff away very early in life, and kept on puffing to the end. When eighty-seven, some one made him a birthday present of a carved walnut cigar-box of elegant workmanship, as the most acceptable gift that could be made him. While on his sick bed the last year of his life, he found his greatest relief from pain in smoking. Indeed, he almost literally went from the cradle to the grave with a cigar in his mouth.

THE EMPEROR'S AT DINNER.

The Imperial Banquet at Berlin in Honor of Alexander and Francis Joseph.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Berlin, September 7, says: "I have just returned from the banquet given to the two Emperors in the famous White Hall of the Schoss. The entertainment was attended by about four hundred and fifty personages of distinction, of whom one hundred and twenty dined in the hall with their Majesties, and the rest had to be accommodated in the picture galleries. So many imperial, royal and princely guests were present that the cross table at the top of the hall, at which the Emperors sat, was not sufficiently capacious to contain all, and who consequently were spread out a considerable way down each side of the tables. More than thirty pages dressed in a gold costume of scarlet, trimmed with silver and lace, were in waiting. The Empress Augusta occupied a central place at the table on the left hand. Immediately on her right were the Emperor of Austria and Prince Charles. Then came the Emperor of Germany, the Prince Imperial, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a perfect host of princes, tailing off with Frederick William, and Henry of Prussia. Next to Prince Henry sat Count Von Motlke. On the left of Emperor sat the Emperor of Russia, the Prince Imperial of Germany and the Czarovitch, whose coming to Berlin at all was so much a matter of speculation. The Emperor William and Prince Imperial were the uniform of the Austrian Infantry Colonels, while the sovereigns of Austria and Russia, by an inverse compliment, were dressed in the uniform of Prussian Generals. Opposite the Empress Augusta sat Prince Bismarck, with Count Andrezey on his left, and Prince Gortschakoff on his right. The repast was excellent, but the duration of the dinner was brief, lasting exactly an hour and a quarter, during which time a military band played selections from "Tannehauser," and the "Afracaine," and other pieces.

"The Third course having been removed Kaiser William, rising and raising his glass on high, said: 'I drink with deep feeling, and from the bottom of my heart to my illustrious guests, for whom visit I experience the sincerest gratitude and delight, "To the Emperors of Austria and Russia.'" A flourish of the trumpets followed, and the band played the Austrian Imperial hymn.

"Francis Joseph then stood up and proposed health to the German Emperor, stating that he did so with profound joy and gratitude for the splendid reception which had been accorded to him in the Prussian capital. The whole company drank this toast standing. Shortly afterward the Empress Augusta gave the signal to leave the table, and the band struck up the Russian National hymn with a view to place on par the compliment paid to each of the Emperors."

CHARLES XV., of Sweden, whose death was announced last week, was one of the few monarchs of Europe whose life has proved a real blessing to humanity. His name is not numbered among the military heroes of the old world, but it will be treasured in the thousands of hearts as the designation of a man who gave his opportunities to the best interests of his people. He had no sooner mounted his throne than he applied himself to the study of measures for the re-organization of every department —administrative, political and social, his aim being to give every class of the population its just share and representation in the administration of government. In this respect he effected some excellent reforms. He was, in the fullest sense, a humanitarian, and one subject which he pursued until he saw it finally accomplished was the abolition of capital punishment. In the last years of his life he peremptorily refused to sign any death-warrants. He was, besides, a man of great literary taste, and has left behind him many excellent works. He was born on the 3d of May, 1826, and succeeded his father, Oscar I., the 8th of July, 1859.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE New York Tombs contains twenty-five murderers.

OXY-HYDROGEN gas is used to light the street lamps of Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS has thirty-one flour mills that use 60,000 bushels of grain per day.

A WOMAN recently applied to a Massachusetts Court to get naturalized.

IN Springfield, Massachusetts, the street cars bear the inscription, "Will you ride?"

THE receipts of the Cincinnati Exposition last week reached $22,993.65. On Saturday the attendance was 25,000.

A TENNESSEE damsel hanged herself at the mature age of thirty-five, because her father would not let her get married.

A KENTUCKY pioneer has just died who saw, when twelve years old, only one log cabin on the spot where Louisville now stands.

A TELEGRAPH cable is to communicate between Brazil and the coast of Portugal. Don Pedro has promoted, we are told, this project by an imperial concession. The more cables the better for civilization.

MONMOUTH, Illinois, boasts of a company of feminine Tamers, who number sixty chignons. They sport regulation caps, jaunty little caps and Chinese lanterns, and look exceedingly handsome when in full rig.

ACCORDING to Dr. Otto Huebner's "Statistics of all the Countries in the World," there are fifty-nine countries sufficiently far advanced in civilization to be made the subjects of statistical reports. Alphabetically, the first of these is Abyssinia and the last is Zanzibar.

IN THE geological and mining survey of Ireland the Government Inspector has reported that that country contains some of the richest coal mines in the world. At present the whole yield from the old collieries is but 130,000 tons per annum, as many of them are worked but feebly, while others are permitted to lie entirely idle.

THE English Commission reports that Great Britain has 90,207,000,000 tons of coal in the mines. But further analysis leads sharp and careful observers to think that only about thirty-nine thousand million of tons are really available; and at the present rate of increase in consumption this quantity will last about seventy-three years.

THE woman's rights movement must be making considerable headway in England if we are to believe the statement of a London correspondent of the *Scotchman*, who says that one of the leading lady advocates of woman's suffrage intends, at the next general election, to offer herself as a candidate for parliamentary honors in a popular constituency.

THE English cricketers are bowling over their opponents at a rapid rate. A score of two hundred and forty-nine to forty-four was their record in New York, and their average throughout the country will not be much less. These games are, in no sense, international, as they are played between the English professional eleven and their compatriots in this country.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY commenced last week. Its new class has about two hundred members. The Sage College for women has been begun; and will be completed within a year, at an expense of $150,000. The McGraw building has been finished, and the library of 37,000 volumes has been arranged in it. Among the lectures announced for this year is a course by James Anthony Froude.

THE celebrated trotting mares Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, in charge of Mr. Duncan, arrived by palace car at Sacramento Sept. 14. Budd Doble, the owner of the trotters, was in waiting at the depot, and had his favorites conveyed to Governor Sanford's "Horse Palace." The Union Pacific Railroad charged Budd $800 to draw his car from Omaha to Ogden. On the route the mares were taken out of their car at Cheyenne and Humboldt Wells and exercised.

CORNELIUS DRISCOLL, aged twenty-four, about a week ago had a fight with Jno. Howard Price, at Philadelphia. They were to have contended in a prize fight, but this was declared off by the stake-holder, as Price did not come to time. The parties met privately the same day, and from a blow received at the time it is alleged the death of Driscoll was caused, he having died on Saturday. The principal and seconds in the fight have been taken into custody.

IT is a remarkable fact that Germany is not recovering from the effects of the late war as rapidly as France. Her taxation is, of course, somewhat lower; and her treasury is filled to overflowing with the tribute money of her victim. Nevertheless, the prices of all commodities are steadily rising. Rents have increased enormously. In Berlin this increase has driven thousands of families from their homes. They are camping out in and around the city. Prussia is more a nation of soldiers than ever before.

JEREMIAH COLLINS, of St. Louis, deliberately butchered his wife, several months ago. He was sentenced to be hung. Governor Brown has now, with misguided mercy, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Against this Jeremiah stoutly protests. He says that he is sixty years of age, old enough to know what is best for him, and he would a deal rather be hung than go to prison. Notwithstanding these pleas, Judge Primm, of the criminal court, has formally committed him to remain until he dies.

FARM PROGRESS.

The Agricultural Growth of the United States.

[From the Independent.]

The increase and progressive growth of all articles of agricultural production within the last twenty years is really a marvel. If any reader will take the patience and time to scan this article, he will find many items fairly enormous.

Wine has increased fourteen fold since 1850, and nearly doubled in the last decade, California being its chief producer.

Hops have increased seven fold in the same time, and more than doubled in the last ten years, New York growing two-thirds of the whole crop.

Barley has increased six fold.

Flax six fold, and flax seed trebled.

Wheat trebled, and oats doubled.

Irish potatoes have only increased one-third, and sweet decreased one-half.

Live stock has trebled in value, and now amounts to the handsome total of one thousand-five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of nearly two hundred dollars for every family in the nation.

Animals slaughtered have nearly quadrupled in value, now amounting to four hundred millions of dollars annually.

Wool has increased from sixty to one hundred millions of pounds.

Cotton is half a million of bales above what it was in 1850, and three-fifths of its amount in 1860.

In only one instance is there a decrease of an important product, and that is in Indian corn, which falls short of the amount reported in 1860 by seventy-eight millions of bushels, or ten per cent. of the whole.

In some of the lesser products, however, the downcome is considerable. Silk cocoons are only a third of their former amount; hemp a sixth; peas and beans and rice about a third each. Buckwheat has decreased from seventeen millions of bushels to nine, and rye twenty-one millions of bushels to sixteen.

The farms themselves, as may be expected from this great increase of product, have risen in value from three to nine millions of dollars; while farming implements, valued in 1850 at $151,587,638, now foot up $336,878,429—an annual increase of nine millions of dollars. Few minds can form even the remotest conception of what these numbers imply. The value of the farms in dollar bills would take an expert accountant, capable of getting over one hundred a minute, five hundred years to count them; or, if Communists and Internationals had their way, and their value was divided equally among the whole people, it would afford one thousand dollars to each family, in addition to the million or two that would be sure to stick to the hands of the dividers.

The farms have considerably increased in number, but diminished in size, from 199 to 153 acres, being on an average fifty acres each less than in 1850. This decrease extends to every State in the Union but four—Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Mexico. Of the present number of farms (2,659,480) 6,875 are under three acres. Those with more than ten acres and less than five hundred have increased; those with less than ten acres decreased in number; one-sixth of the whole are over one hundred acres and under five hundred; but the largest number (847,614) contain between twenty and fifty acres.

THE system of "strikes" seem to find but little favor among the workmen of Italy. When they feel themselves aggrieved they lay their case fairly before the authorities, who intercede with the employers, and hitherto they have always succeeded in acquiring their wishes, whether as to an increase of wages or a diminution of the hours of labor. Some attempts have, however, been made to get up strikes in some of the larger cities, and a Roman correspondent of the *Independance Belge* tells of a recent abortive one to induce the operative masons of Rome to turn out. When the meeting began one stalwart workman propounded the very pertinent question: "But who will pay me for my idle time when I am out of work?" "The united union funds," was the reply. "How long will these funds maintain me in idleness?" "Five days," said one, "and perhaps thirty," said another. "And what after the five or thirty days have expired?" To this nobody seemed to be able to give a reply, upon which a murmur of dissatisfaction went through the meeting, and the questioner was surrounded and applauded with cries of "He is right; we must think of our wives and children." The general exclamation was "No strike," and the meeting thereupon separated, the masons returning peaceably to their work.

TO THE UNION SOLDIERS.

Insulted by H. Greeley, Sept. 19, 1872, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Soldiers: Listen to the leader
Of the rebel cause to-day.
Listen to his words insulting,
Secret purpose they betray.
He has dared your aims to censure,
He dishonors soldiers true,
He would basely yield to traitors,
He would wake the strife anew.

Has his spite against the soldiers
Made him desperate in the fight?
Does New England's triumph vex him,
Did it cause his Western flight?
Soldiers, swear that no traducer
Of the soldiers' gallant band
Can be worthy of your suffrage,
Nor the ruler of our land.

Rally, then, around the hero
Who has ever faced the foe.
He will lead us on to victory,
For his loyalty we know.
Grant is worthy of the honor,
Grant our President shall be.
Soldiers, Rally! Right shall triumph:
God will Grant us victory.

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

GAMBLING SCENES.

How the Men and Women, Mothers and Daughters, Husbands and Wives, Play at Baden-Baden.

[C. C. Fulton's Letter in Baltimore American].

I spent several hours yesterday in the vicinity of the gambling tables, and watched the game and the players very closely. My conclusions were that the profits of each of these four tables were not less than $6,000 for the day, or $40,000 for the whole. The constant change that is going on among the players indicates that the losses of each are comparatively light, and that the number of players at each table during the day is probably seven hundred. Every moment some one draws off and leaves, with his money all gone, endeavoring to conceal the chagrin which is too apparent to one who closely watches their countenances. His place is immediately taken by another, who in his turn is cleaned and departs. Some of the players bring large amounts of gold with them, and play heavy, betting from fifty to a hundred dollars on each deal of the cards or turn of the wheel. These I closely watched, and saw the last gold coin depart. Some, as their stock grew low, would send for more, but most of them withdrew, assuming a careless and non-challant air. As I passed around among the tables it frequently happened that scarcely one who was playing a half hour previous remained, but their places were filled by new aspirants for fortune's favors.

At some of the tables mothers and their daughters were playing side by side, at others husbands and wives, and lover and betrothed. It was curious to catch their rising and falling fortunes. In numerous instances I witnessed wives endeavoring to draw their husbands away from the tables, but the etiquette of the gambling saloon required that it should be done by signs rather than by words. In one case the wife stood by with trembling lips and saw her infatuated husband lose a handful of gold coin, until the last one had slipped through his fingers. He then rose and they quietly walked away arm in arm. In about ten minutes they returned, and the husband took his seat at the table with about thirty gold coin in his hand. He played wildly, laying down from three to five coin at each bet, and when he would win he would leave the whole amount on the number. Finally they were all gone but three, and both now seemed in distress. The wife leaned over his shoulder, whispered something in her husband's ear, when he handed her the three coin and left, she taking his seat. She played cautiously and gradually won, having, when I saw her, about forty Napoleons in her hand. The sign of sorrow on her countenance had departed, and she was looking around for the return of her husband. Whether she withdrew before her luck changed I do not know, but an hour after when I returned to the table neither husband nor wife were there.

The young man whom I left at the table on the previous night with his pockets full of gold that he had won, was not to be seen about the saloons to-day. Whether he continued to play and lost, or whether he retired with his winnings, I do not know, but as it was near the closing hour the latter was most likely. The woman who retrieved her fortune by following and imitating his bets was, however, early on hand yesterday morning, and was very lush. I passed the table several times during the afternoon, and she was still playing, but on returning after tea she was sitting on one of the sofas, her countenance too plainly indicating the result of her day's venture. Several times she held up her hand before her face to conceal the act of wiping away her tears, and this was but one of several similar instances that passed under my observation. Several old men, bent and decrepid with age, maintained their seats nearly all day. They never bet more than one dollar, and their losses were consequently light, but I saw them frequently hand in notes to be changed. Independent of those who would sit down regularly to play, there was a constant throng of men and women standing two and three deep, who would occasionally venture a dollar, and losing, two or three would depart, wiser if not wealthier.

In all games of chance those who are looking on can generally see more of the game than the players. Those who were playing and losing doubtless thought that others around them were winning, but I feel confident there was not a man or woman of the thousand venturing on these tables yesterday who did not leave with less money than they brought with them. Men who win money at gambling never stop playing; those who lose all must stop. Several times I picked out a player who had a large sum of money piled up before him, and watched his varying fortunes and his pile. Invariably the pile decreased, and invariably the player retired.

The women seemed to be the most persistent, and several times I observed them return with more money to endeavor to recover their losses. Still all was quiet as death in the hall and around the tables, not a word being uttered, except the announcement of the games.

A YOUNG American lady, writing from Paris to the *Catholic Review*, says that the chapel in the Rue de Sevres, where repose the bodies of the Jesuit Fathers murdered during the Commune, is constantly filled by a crowd of persons of all classes of society, devoutly praying before the mortuary chapel. "Nothing can be imagined more affecting than the deep devotion of these people. I saw a young officer, with his head buried in his hands, praying most earnestly; near him knelt three ladies in deep mourning; they wept bitterly, and before leaving the church placed their wreaths of *immortelles* on the grave. The number of flowers which adorn the tombs is quite incredible, and they have to be removed frequently or else the church would soon be filled with them, so great is the quantity of floral offerings. Miracles have been performed here, and I know of more than one prayer that has been granted. The faith of the Parisians in the intercession of the martyrs of the Rue de Sevres is very great, and no one should visit Paris without witnessing the edifying scene of piety which takes place daily in this church. Even to the protestant they cannot fail to be of deep interest, but to us Catholics they are touching in the extreme."

AN Erie stockholder, probably a very sorehcaded bear, informs the New York papers that Erie is in a worse condition than it was under Fisk and Gould—ten times worse. He adds: "I worked hard to get Gould out and get Dix in, for the change in the Erie administration, instead of being a good thing, has been a great calamity. The loss of Gould's executive ability is killing the road, and if he could be put back so that he could not steal, it would be better for Erie. The present directors can't raise any money, for receipts are falling off and collaterals are all pledged, and my opinion is that in less than thirty days the Erie road will utterly break down, be smashed up by creditors, and go into the hands of a receiver. In the new Erie directory they have two sets of men, one set of corrupt workingmen and a set of respectable old gents who don't take interest enough in Erie to watch the men who are stealing. The working set are all Atlantic & Great Western men."

THE priesthood in some parts of Bavaria seem to have made quite a nice thing out of the recent comet scare; judging from the letters printed in the German papers from Burghausen, Eggenfelden, and other places. At Vilsbiburg and Vilden, where the people are unusually credulous and superstitious, several dishonest vicars distributed little handbills just prior to the 12th of August, promising complete forgiveness of sins and freedom from all danger to those who would, on the eve of the dreadful catastrophe, establish a mass for themselves and descendants. Incredible as it may seem, there were country people to be found who paid as high as from 100 to 1,500 florins

FINANCIAL.

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and

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 24, 1872.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,50@3.

BUTTER—We can report a fair demand for the better grades with sales at 20 to 25 for medium to prime and 27 to 28 for choice roll. Low grades in supply and very dull and heavy.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and nominally unchanged; ranging from 4 to 7 cts. per lb. according to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2.00.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen is still quoted in a jobbing way at 15½@16. Low grades not much inquired for. Switzer, 15@16.

COUNTRY LARD—Sg9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$4 per case.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—Penn Mills, 10 bls. of a sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatosh. [illegible] Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine; [illegible] Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine,, 36, 11½; Cotton [illegible] Saw, 36; colored, 43.

White Carpet Cha[illegible]

EGGS—Although the [illegible] large, prices and the supply in this market h[illegible] are weak though unchanged; 22 may be re[illegible] as the ruling quotation.

FRUITS—Apples continue very dull and quotations may be given at $1,50@2 per bbl. Peaches range all the way from $1,25@2 per bx. Plums $3,50@4,50 per bushel. Grapes 3 to 5 cts. per lb.

FLOUR—Is steady with a good local demand and some inquiry for shipment, but there is no change whatever to note in prices. Spring wheat $7,75@8 for Wisconsins; $8,25@8,50 for Minnesotas; the outside quotation for choice old stock; and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour $8,50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet but prices are without quotable change; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70 for amber, and $1,75 for white; we can report a sale one car of red at $1,65, delivered, equal to $1,64 net. Oats continue very scarce, in fact, our market is almost bare, and for the time being, there is no difficulty in realizing extreme prices, that is for spot delivery; the scarcity is owing to the almost impossibility of getting cars along the line of any of our railroads. It is expected that the arrivals will be heavy as soon as transportation can be secured, hence, many dealers are willing to sell, to arrive, a cent or two per bushel below what can be obtained on spot, and this would indicate that an easier market is anticipated. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged. 57@58 cts. Rye is still quotable at 80@85, and spring barley at 85@90 for good to prime, and 93@95 for choice.

GROCERIES—Refined Sugars are firm with a steady demand, though prices are without quotable change. The market for Coffee is quiet and devoid of any new features not already noted. The finer grades of Syrups are firmer, while the common grades are dull and neglected. Following are the ruling quotations in our market.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¼; Ex. C, 12½; C., 12; Chesapeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¼.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 30; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1,25.

HAY—Is scarce and in demand, and prices are firm but unchanged: sales of baled at $28@33 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Demand rather better, and prices are firmer ranging from $3@4 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish at $1,75@2 per bbl. Sweets cannot be quoted above $4@5 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 50 to 60 cts per pair, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15¼c. Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12. Sugar Cured Hams, 19c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 16¼c; half bbls, 16¾c; pails 11¾c. Mess Pork, $15,50.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $3,75@4. Nothing doing in Clover. Flax Seed, $1,80.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchangedat 93@94cts, in a jobbing way.

WOOL—We have to note a still further depreciation in wool since our last weekly review, and as the growers have been holding on so firmly for better prices and unwilling to sell, they are necessarily the losers instead of the dealers, by the steady decline. The rapid shrinkage in the eastern markets has been occasioned partly by the stringency in money matters which forced many dealers and commission houses to sell at whatever prices they could get. The stocks of foreign wools are still large, thus enabling manufacturers to supply themselves at prices lower than they could purchase at in the country; then, again, the prices of woolen goods are not all satisfactory to manufacturers, and the indications are not favorable for an improvement; on the contrary, it is predicted by many observant dealers that prices have not yet touched bottom; some of the extreme figures will go down to 50@55, in the eastern markets. In fact, Ohio and Michigan X and XX can now be bought in the eastern markets at 55@58; with these prevailing, we do not see any inducement for purchasing fine wools in the country at over 45@47, and tub and medium fleece 45@53. We quote prices dull and lower:

Fine Fleece.....45@50
Medium Fleece and Tub.....45@53
Unwashed.....30@33

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 24, 1872.

Crude is firmer and higher though prices are irregular; small sales were made at Parker, early in the day, at $2,75, but subsequently $2,90 was reported as having been bid, which latter quotation is equal to about 7¾ cents per gallon here; what occasioned the advance we are not advised. Refined is very quiet; not enough doing sincerely to establish quotations.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.
Standard Oil Co., 315 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philaaelphia.
P. Weisenberger, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 100 bbls to Logon Bros., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co., 1073 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 600 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co., 104 bbls to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.
Total.....2745

CRUDE OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell.....222
Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart.....253
Eagle O W, acct. T P Miller.....394
Radiant O W, acct. "".....228
National O W, acct. C. E. Taft.....74
Star O W, acct. Duncan & Y.....444
Riverside O W, acct, "".....382
Fairview O W, acct. T King.....296
Star O W, acct. H. McKelvy.....148
Aladdin O W, acct. J. Clark.....222
Tarentum O W, acct. Wm. Stenson.....444
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y.....468
Commercial O W, acct. Stephenson.....74
Newcombe's Yard, acct. T. King.....74
Total.....3482

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Steams.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co.....2 Caughey & H.....2
W. Smith.....2 Reese G & Co.....2
Paul Jones.....2 Brown & Co.....1
W. Clark & Co.....2 J. Reasner.....4
Byers, McC. & Co.....2
Total.....25

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter.....3 J Beamer.....4
Malin & B.....3 J. Moorhead.....2
J. W. Porter.....2 Nimick & Co.....3
Total.....17

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace.....11 Caughey & H.....5
Lucy Furnace.....11 Moorhead & Co.....8
Total.....35

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P.....1 McKnight, P. & Co. 3
Wm. Smith.....1
Total.....5

Philadelphia Iron Market,

Sept. 19—In Lehigh pig the market continues extremely firm, with but little offering. In Schuylkill and Susquehanna irons of inferior quality, there is more disposition to sell at concessions, but no large transactions are reported in any kind of pig. Scotch is in full supply, with but little demand. Old rails are dull and are offered below quotations. Wrought scrap in fair demand, is manufactured iron the market continues active and advancing. The Philadelphia mills on the 18th inst. advanced the base price of refined iron to 5.3c ₱ lb., and on the 12th inst. Nails were advanced to $6 base for 10 d. The English market, in both raw and manufactured irons, remains firm.

The following are the closing prices for the week:

Ame'n No. 1, Foundry Pig, at Furnace, $53@55
" No. 2, " " 50@52
" No. 3, Forge Pig " 46@48
" No. 4, White and Nottled " 42@44
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots, for shipment) 53@55

New York, September 24, 1872.

Money easy, opening at 7 per cent, on call and declining to 3 per cent., most business at 4@5. Sterling quiet and steady; 107¾@107¾ for long and 107¾@109 for sight. Gold opened firm at 114, but afterwards declined to 113⅝, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Borrowing rates 1-16 to flat, and carrying 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 2. Clearings $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements $41,000. Governments quiet and steady. State bonds dull and unchanged. Stocks opened dull and slightly easier than last night. A continuance of the squeeze in Erie caused general dullness during the morning. Later there was an improvement and the market became strong, by a jump in Erie from 12⅜ to 14⅛, it being reported that the shorts were to be twisted, that Panama and Pacific Mail were to be lowered to the basis of 200 for the former and 100 for the latter, and that independent thereof there would be a scrip dividend of 50 to 75 per cent. on Panama, some of which rumors do not unfrequently prove true. Erie is still active, and the pool is unbroken. There were sales during the day at 54⅜@52¾ cash, and 53¾@53½ regular. The later dealings were at the lowest rates, causing a report that Daniel Drew had succeeded in selling of his stock about 16,000 shares bought in under the rule for non-delivery at 53¾ to 56½, a marked decline from yesterday. In the general market prices fell off ⅛@⅜ per cent. in the morning, but recovered the decline in the afternoon on small business, closing very strong.

Sixes, Bonds.—Tennessee, 72½; do new, 73¼; South Carolina July, 24; do April 26; Missouri 6s, 92½; U. P. 1. g. 80; U. P. Inc B. 79¼.

Governments.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 115¾; 5-20s '62, 114¾ bid; do '64, 114¾@115¼ bid; do '65, 114¾ bid; do '65 new, 113¾@113¾; do '67, 113¾@114; do 68, coupons, 113¾; 10-40s do 108¾ bid; currency 6s, 112¼@112¾; new 5 per cents 111¼@111¾.

Miscellaneous.—Western Union Telegraph 79; Adams Express 91¾; American Merchants Union 68; United States do. 78; Pacific Mail 68⅝; New York Central 93¾; Erie 50⅜; Harlem 113; Michigan Central 118½; do 8s; Northern Pacific 58½; Illinois Central 123¼, sales; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 89, sales; Northwestern 87½; do pref. 91½; Rock Island 110¾; St. Paul 54⅜; do pref. 74½; Quicksilver 43¼; C. C. & I. C. 35¾; C. B. & I. 134; Han. & St. Jo 36½; New Jersey Central 109¾.

Boston, September 24, 1872.

Gold.....114
Bonds—1881.....114¾
" " (coupons).....115⅝
" 1864.....114¾
" 1865.....114⅝
" 1865 new.....113⅝
" 1867.....113⅜
" 1868.....113⅜
10-40s.....108½
" (coupons).....108½

RAILWAYS

New York Central.....93
Erie.....50⅜
Harlem.....113
Michigan Southern.....88
Chicago & Rock Island.....89
Rock Island.....110⅝
North Western, Common.....71⅜
" Preferred.....82⅝
Ohio & Mississippi.....38⅝
Union Pacific.....35
Western Union Telegraph.....69
Adams Express.....91½
American Express.....68⅝
Pacific Mail.....67¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central.....57⅛
Reading R. R.....58⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey.....123¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.....35
Lehigh Valley R. R.....58¼
Philadelphia & Erie.....24¾
Lehigh Navigation.....39⅛
Pittsburgh City 5's.....74¼
A. V. R. R. 7 20's.....bid 93
Central Transportation.....47¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, September 24.—1 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅛@93⅝; 5-20's '65, 93; do '67, 91¾; 10-40's 87¾; new 5's, 89¾. Erie 39¾. Sugar: spot 34s @34s. 6d; afloat 28s.@28. 3d.

FRANKFORT, September 24.—5-20's '65, 95¾.

PARIS, September 24.—Rentes 53f. 73c.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅝@9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000; speculation and export, 3,000; sales Orleans October 9¾d; November 9¼d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull and tending down. Breadstuffs quiet; California wheat 10s 6d@13s 3d; flour 32s; new spring wheat 12s@12s 9d. Corn 29s 9d. Receipts: wheat for the past three days 25,000 bush, of which 10,000 bush were American. Receipts: corn for the past three days 10,000; American, 6,000 bush. Pork 53s. Peas 39s 9d. Beef 66s 6d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Short rib middles 47s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The market for cotton goods remains strong and active with large business in sheetings, shirtings, canton flannels and prints, all of which are sold ahead in some grades. Blankets are in very active demand for low and medium qualities. Shawls are in good request, with a strong demand for stripes. Prices are generally unchanged. Foreign goods are fairly active, particularly in dress fabrics and ribbons. Linens for the clothing trade are doing better.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Cotton in fair demand; middling upland 18½c. Flour heavy; superfine western and State $6,25@6,55; good to choice $7,60@8,50; extra Ohio $7,45@10,00; St. Louis $7,85@11,25. Rye flour a shade firmer at $4,50@5,40, the latter for choice new. Whisky firmer and lower at 92@92½c. Corn 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,50; winter red western $1,65@1,70; amber State $1,74@1,85. Rye nominal. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier and in fair demand; steamer western mixed 64@65c; sail do 65¼@65½c; yellow 66c. Oats in buyers' favor; western 47@48c; new white 45@46c. Eggs firm; western 29c. Coffee in fair request; Rio 14½@15. Sugar firm for fair to good refining 8⅝@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c; Havana 9c@10½c. Molasses dull; new clayed Muscovado 27@30c. Rice quiet and steady; 9¼@9¾c. Petroleum: crude 11c; refined 24½c. Turpentine weak; 61¼@62c. Pork heavy; mess $14@14,10; seller October $14. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8¾c; old 9c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 24.—Cattle: receipts today, including 41 cars to arrive, 833, making the supply for the week thus far 4,631, or 273 cars, against 391 last week; market dull and unsettled; good cattle off from ¼ to ½c; common ¼ to ¾c; attendance good; about 1,200 were disposed of; sales of 120 Ohio steers, 1,127 to 1,553 lbs, at $5,85@7,70; 164 Illinois steers, 1,240 to 1,383 lbs, at $6,20@6,85; 335 Indiana, 1,022 to 1,387 lbs, at $5,25@6,75; 60 Michigan, 908 to 1,065 lbs, at $4@5,25; 25 Chevelers, 1,150 lbs, at $5,15; 30 Iowa, 1,153 lbs, at $5,87½; 17 Kentucky, 1,043 lbs, at $5,35. Sheep in sale yards: receipts to day 2,600 head, making the total for the week thus far 8,000, against 5,600 last week; market opened slow, buyers and sellers being about ½c apart; no sales to record. Hogs: receipts to-day 800, making total for week thus far 14,800, against 10,400 last week; market active, and good hogs bringing full up to yesterday's closing prices; sales 822 Michigan, last week's [illegible] 769 Ohio, 383 to 222 162 to 195 lbs, at $4.[illegible] 166 lbs, at $4,90@5; 168 lbs, at $5,10@5,25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling uplands 18¼c. Flour: demand fair at lower rates; $7,50@7,65. Wheat: demand good at full prices; red $1,50@1,55. Corn quiet; limited jobbing demand; no 1 at 45c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; 70@73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 35@33c; new 27@34c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Provisions unchanged. Butter: demand good at full prices; 22c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $13,75. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales of summer at 8¾c; steam held at 8¼c; kettle 9@9¼c. Bulk meats: demand and offering good at full prices; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; sides 10c. Bacon: demand good; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 11¼c; clear wanted at 11¾c, held at 12c; small sales. Hams: sugar cured firm at 17@18c, summer and winter. Hogs steady; moderate demand at $4,40@4,80. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Flour steady and in limited shipping demand; chiefly spring and extras; supply light; winter scarce. Wheat closed dull; $1,17¾@1,18 cash or seller September; $1,15¾ seller October; $1,14@1,14¾ seller year; No 3 $1,08. Corn dull and easier; 35c for seller September; 35½c for seller October. Oats steady; 24@24½c for regular fresh, and 24¼@24⅝c for seller October. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 2 56c. Barley irregular and closing lower; 68@68½c cash or seller September, nominally; 67c for seller October. Pork inactive; jobbing nominally at $14,25; irregular lots $13,75@14. Lard steady; winter 9c; summer 8¾@9c. S. C. hams scarce; small sales winter at 10½c; average at 14½c. Meats strong; shoulders saleable at 6¼c; short ribs held at 10c. Whisky quiet at 89c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 24.—Flour dull; market favors buyers, but prices unchanged. Wheat steady; choice white $2,05; fair to prime $1,85@2,00; good to prime red $1,75@1,90; western red $1,60@1,70. Corn dull; mixed western 64@65c. Oats firm; western mixed 40c; white 41@42c. Rye quiet. Provisions very firm. Mess pork $15@15,12½. Bulk meats firmer and higher; shoulders 7½c; sides 10½c. Bacon firmer and higher; active jobbing demand; shoulders 8¾c; sides 11¾c; clear rib 11¾@12c. Hams: sugar cured 19¾c. Lard 9@9¼c western. Butter: choice scarce; wanted; 20@23c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, O, September 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, at lower rates; No. 2 white Wabash $1,85; Amber Michigan, cash and seller September $1,47; No. 1 red $1,62; No. 2 do. $1,46@1,46¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 44½; low mixed 44. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 24.—Flour active and unchanged. Nothing doing in grain: No. 2 red winter wheat held at $1,43. Corn: high mixed, 46c; low do. 45c. Oats firmer; for new 35c offered; old, 37c. Petroleum: refined in active demand at 21¼@21¾c car lots, and 23@24c for trade lots.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,26; No. 2 do. $1,17¼. Corn firm, and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 35½c. Oats dull and declined; No. 2 25c. Rye dull; market unsettled; No. 1 54c. Barley steady, and in moderate demand; fall No. 2 70c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—Tobacco: sales of 53 hhds at $8,40@8,75 for lugs; $9,12 for low to medium leaf; $15@20,50 for fine leaf. Cotton dull; middling upland 18¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 24.—6 doz brooms, O M Woodworth; 10 do do, S Moon; 5 do do, J Lockhart; 45 bbls flour, Paull & G; 1 do do, 1 bbl butter, L J Blanchard; 1 car sundries, C M V R E Co; 3 do lumber, G W Glass; 2 do do, R S Robertson; 1 car junk, H K Sragner; 16 bks scrape, 8 rolls leather, W Flaccus; 2 bxs; 8 sks rags, Knox & Co; 6 pkgs, G W & J Williams; 1 do do, Guyer & M; 12 sks wheat, Adams & K; 20 bxs yeast, Shomaker & Co; 14 bales hops, John White Jr; 3 pkgs h ware, Lyle B & Co; 60 do do, M McWhinney & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., September 23.—1 car lumber, J S Brown; 1 do do, S Pgh P M; 1 do do, S Duff; 1 do do, Wray; 15 bgs starch, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 6 elder flills, Scobia H & S; 10 bbls s iron, B Pflaum; 100 bxs starch; Arbuckles & Co; 10 crates butter, 3 kgs do, J O'Brien; 3 do do, Vangorder & S; 2 bbls paper, C P Markle & Son; 19 bbls vinegar, R Dickey & Co; 20 do peas, Watt L & Co; 10 do onions, Aiken W & P; 23 bdls paper, J R Weldin & Co; 4 bxs butter, J Henderson & Bros; lot s iron, J Hammond; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 1 do wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 9 sks potatoes, J Keenan; That City 50 bbls flour, W Welsh & Co; 10 bbls oil, G Palmer & Co; 2 cars o bbls, B D Moore; 1 do p do, Lewis & F; 100 bbls flour, Schaefer & Co; 60 sks oats, James Graham; 26 pkgs sundis, Kaufman & Co; 10 bbls apples, H Riddle; 8 pkgs misc, P Duff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, Loh & C; 1 do do, H Rea Jr, 47 chairs, Lemon & W; 8 tables Close S & Co; 2 tubs cheese, Head C & Co; 3 do do, J A Graff.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. September 24.—1284 pcs meat, W B Hays & Son; 50 pails tobacco, John Fullerton & Son; 1 car corn, McCracken & Bro; 1 do do, Watt L & Co; 164 sks oats, M F Herron & Co; 606 bush oats, Dorrington Bros; 1 car do, W G Miller; 1 do barley, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 60 sks dd, Seghmyer & V; 40 bales hay, A J Hagan; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 100 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co; 25 bbls ness pork, E H Meyers & Co; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 140 do cement, Laing & McK; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 70 do do, T P Henderson; 3,541 sks s peltre, Moorhead & Co; 30 bbls clay, Thos Coffin.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged at this point, with thirty inches in the channel, according to the metal marks. Weather clear and pleasant. General business fair and increasing.

Capt. J. Stockdale left for Cleveland early on Tuesday morning to attend the Convention. Capt. R. C. Gray has gone to St. Louis.

Gen. B. Kunz, whose death we noticed in our last issue, was for many years engaged on the river in the capacity of steward; after quitting the river, he bought out Eagan & Co.'s bakery and cracker establishment on Market street, and supplied steamers with these and other articles in that line. He was also for a time engaged in the livery business in Allegheny. The deceased leaves a number of orphan children, his wife having died some years ago. He was forty-three years of age at the time of his death.

—Alexander Swift & Co. have contracted with Litherbury for two oil-tow barges, 400 feet long, 35 feet beam, with 6 feet hold, to be ready in December next. They will be used in towing by the new iron steamer now building by Alexander Swift.

—C. S. Sourinet, Sheriff of New Orleans, advertises in that city that he will sell on Monday, Sept. 16, the undivided one fourth interest of the defendant, Alex. Lamon, in the steamer Bannock City, now lying at Algiers, in that city.

—On Thursday, of last week, Capt. Isaac Bryson was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Black, at the residence of the bride, in Dayton, Ky., and the pair are now enjoying the lake breezes at Cleveland.

—Forty-six hundred and seventeen bales of cotton were received in New Orleans last Monday by river. This is a large amount for this early in the season.

—The tow from Dubuque that the rates have advanced 6@c cents to St. Louis on grain and 10 cents on flour.

—The Fort Gibson, on the 14th., received at Little Rock, 13,257 pounds of ammunition and guns to be delivered at the St. Louis Arsenal.

—Edward Groom has libelled the steamer Maggie at New Orleans,

ORDINANCES.

(No. 120.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the grading of Allequippa street, from Soho street, to Grazani street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the grading of Allequippa street, from Soho street to Grazani street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the grading of Allequippa street, from Soho street to Grazani street; and to let the same in the manner governed by Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That an Ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 24th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 2, page 252, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 121.)

AN ORDINANCE—Granting James G. Weir the right to erect an iron clad in Seventh ward.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That James G. Weir of the Seventh ward of Pittsburgh, be granted the privilege of erecting an iron clad addition to his present place of business, on the corner of Faber and Washington streets, in the Seventh ward, 66 feet, more or less, on Washington street, and 66 feet, more or less, on Faber street, subject to the ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 24th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 2, page 253, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 122.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Sixth avenue, from Grant street to Liberty avenue, Liberty to Second street, along Seventh street to connect with old sewer on said street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the construction of a Brick Sewer large enough to contain a cylinder 3 feet in diameter, on Sixth avenue, from Grant street to Liberty avenue, Liberty to Second street, along Liberty street to Seventh street, along Seventh street to connect with present sewer on said street, and to let in the same manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 2, page 254, September 14, 1872.

(No. 123.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Exchange alley, from Irwins alley to Ninth street Sewer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a brick sewer on Exchange alley, from Irwins alley to connect with the Ninth street sewer, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same; the cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 2, page 255, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 124.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Grazani street, from Soho street to Allequippa street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Grazani street, from Soho street to Allequippa street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Grazani street, from Soho street to Allequippa street. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 2, page 256, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 125.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Exchange alley, from Irwins alley to Ninth street Sewer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a brick sewer on Exchange alley, from Irwins alley to connect with the Ninth street sewer, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same; the cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 2, page 251, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 126.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Allequippa street, from Soho street to Grazani street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Allequippa street from Soho street to Grazani street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Allequippa street, from Soho to Grazani street. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 2, page 252, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 126.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Harrison street, from Aiken avenue to Ridge street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Harrison street, from Aiken avenue to Ridge street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Harrison street, from Aiken avenue to Ridge street. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 26th day of August, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. R. NEGLEY,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 2, page 253, Sept. 14, 1872.

(No. 127.)

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Marion street, from Quinn alley to Ridge street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the construction of a brick sewer on Marion street, from Quinn alley to Ridge street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same; the cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

HOME NEWS.

A Name Misplaced.

EVENING GAZETTE: Will you please note that it was no error on the part of the managers of the Liberal meeting held Monday night in Allegheny, to put my name on the list of Vice Presidents? I am, as I always have been, in favor of General Republican success.

Yours truly,
L. NAUMBURG.

New and Beautiful,

Are proper terms to apply to the fresh invoices of black silks, black and colored cashmeres, satteens, imperial diagonals, Japanese cloths, centennials and shawls in great variety, now opening at the store of H. J. Lynch, No. 76 Market street, where are also to be found, at all times, complete assortments of every variety of staple and fancy dry goods. Mr. Lynch is constantly receiving new goods, which his long experience enables him to select of quality and styles to suit his rapidly growing trade. Call when you will, he will be sure to show you something you had not seen before—something new and cheap.

A Broken Rail.

Yesterday morning a serious smash-up occurred on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, though no one was fatally injured. The accident, it seems, was caused by a broken rail which threw the Continental express train, bound from the west, off the track at Leech's Station. The engine, tender and baggage car were badly damaged, and two passengers employed in the latter used as the baggage car is and riding on the platform of the hindmost coach, were bruised up severely. Engineer Hunter suffered severe but not fatal injuries. Mr. Cartwright chief car inspector, was also hurt slightly in the wreck. None of the passengers received any injuries.

Getting Ready to Vote.

The Courts have been kept very busy lately in issuing naturalization papers. In the county Courts, District and Common Pleas, there have been since August 23d to date, one hundred and twenty-five first papers granted, and two hundred and fifty second, or final papers for citizenship. In the United States Quarterly Session Court one hundred and seventy-four papers were issued, only about one-fourth of this number being first papers.

The United States Court ninety-eight final and about twenty first papers were issued since the late term of Court at Williamsport. The average number of naturalization papers issued by the Courts is about twenty-five each day.

Obituary.

The death of John Mellon, Esq., one of the oldest and most promising members of the Allegheny legal fraternity, is announced as having occurred at his residence on Ross street yesterday morning. The deceased was a gentleman of liberal views and varied attainments. He was not a brilliant pleader at the bar, but was regarded as the very best adviser and counsellor in his profession. For many years he has been the partner in law of Hon. Judge Kirkpatrick. He was a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word, and his uniform courtesy, even in the hottest contests, won the highest respect for all. His death was announced in the District Court yesterday morning by Robert Woods, Esq., and Court adjourned in respect to the memory of deceased.

Stranger Found Dead.

On Sunday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found in Sandy Creek, about two and a half miles from Crestline, Ohio, in a position with his head down in a shallow part of the stream that aroused suspicion that he had been murdered and afterwards thrown there, and rumors prevail that sundry marks of violence were observed on the body, but a post mortem examination on Monday revealed no injuries of any kind, and the conclusion reached is that it was a case of suicide, or possibly accidental drowning. The body had the appearance of having been in the water about twenty-four hours. On the person of the deceased were found a railroad ticket from Albany, New York, to Crestline, a haversack, some keys, about four dollars in money and some letters in German, which indicated that his name was August Maynard. He was well dressed and apparently thirty-five years of age. The authorities of Crestline, after holding an inquest, buried him.

A Sound Company.

The sudden and overwhelming collapse of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati has set policy holders to considering the matter of insurance and the relative merits of companies. The Andes was one of the most vigorous and apparently most prosperous of the great companies which have agents scattered over the country, and make a great show of business; and now that it has come to grief, insurers are beginning to think that something more than show is needed to sustain their policies. Home companies accordingly cannot but receive increased patronage, and it is not hard to see that a company which has its office here, which confines all its operations to business at home, and the management of which is daily open to inspection, cannot but be much the safest organization; such a company is the National of Allegheny, one of the best of our local companies, managed by men whose long business career and strictly safety and honesty, transacting only a safe, legitimate business, and having resources available in a moment above its liabilities. We advise our merchants and others to look into the matter at once, at the corner Federal street and Diamond, Allegheny, and consult the Secretary, Mr. James E. Stevenson before taking out an insurance policy anywhere.

THE PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

The Meeting to be Held in Wheeling.

On Friday evening October 18th, the Synod of Pittsburgh will meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. It is expected that the attendance will be large, and considerable interest is taken in the expected session. There will probably be two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance, but the members of the denomination and their friends in Wheeling promise them a warm and hospitable reception. On the Sunday evening of the meeting, the three hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Life and Labors of John Knox, and also of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's, will be celebrated. Addresses will be delivered on these subjects, respectively, by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, of Allegheny, and the Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard, of this city.

TAKE THEM AWAY.

General Orders from the Authorities—The Obnoxious Stands in the Allegheny Diamond.

Matters have at last reached a crisis. Last night the Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils held a meeting at which a resolution was passed instructing the Mayor to notify the persons having in charge the two political stands in the Third Ward Square to have the same removed immediately, and to put the Square in as good condition as when it was first handed over for public purposes. The Mayor will issue his mandate to-day.

While the Committee were in consultation, they were waited upon by a delegation from the Second District Democratic Executive Committee, in occupancy of the room in the City building, now held by the Library, but the conference resulted in nothing satisfactory. The Committee indignantly entitled the case however, by approving the action of the Councils committee in the proposed changes in the City building, which will necessitate the removal of the Library.

The remainder of the session was occupied with an uninteresting routine business.

THE LAW OF EJECTMENT.

A Case in the United States Court—A Youth Enters the Regular Army.

Yesterday morning a case of more than ordinary interest was finally disposed of in the United States Court. It seems that on the second day of the present month, Valentine Rufus, of Lowsonville, enlisted in the regular army in this city, and was about to be sent off with other recruits when his father made application for a writ of habeas corpus to get him released, on the ground of minority. The case was argued by Mr. Bredin for the relator, and Assistant District Attorney Adams for the government. The testimony showed that Rufus was but 19 years of age, and therefore could not be held, but the point was raised by the Government that according to the act of Congress regulating enlistments, the consent of the recruit as to his age was sufficient and could not be questioned, and as most that he was of proper age, he could not be released.

Judge McCandless, after hearing the arguments, rendered a decision refusing the writ, and ordering his father to pay the costs.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A Man Attacked While Returning from a Procession and Severely Beaten.

On Monday night about eleven o'clock, as Gottlob Mauloh was going home from the procession, he was attacked on High street, Allegheny, Third ward, by two men who beat him and injured him so severely that he was yesterday confined to his bed. Yesterday Alderman Arent visited his house and took his information, charging George and Charles Bitner with felonious assault and battery. He alleges that at the time mentioned the two defendants rushed upon him and beat him over the head and body with the gun that they had in their hands.

The parties are near neighbors, and it seems that some difficulty existed between them previous to the one above mentioned. A few days ago the wife of Maulch made an information before Alderman Arent against one of the defendants, charging him with disorderly conduct. This is supposed to be the cause of their treatment of Maulch. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Another Grand Torchlight Demonstration to Take Place—The Enthusiasm Still Waxes.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon.

The usual reports of committees were heard and business transacted, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to have a grand torchlight procession, and that all the marching clubs of the two cities and vicinity be invited to participate.

Resolved, That the officers of this Committee be requested to add in their demonstration as far as possible, and that a call be issued for the meeting of the Captains of the various clubs at these headquarters on *Friday evening, September 27*, for the purpose of electing a Chief Marshal and other officers, and to make such other arrangements as may ensure the success of the demonstration.

October 8th, the Saturday evening before the election, is likely to be the time for the display of fireworks.

A committee of four was appointed to confer immediately with friends on the North and South Sides, in regard to time, and with a view to harmonious action.

RALLY LAST NIGHT.

Meeting at City Hall—Addresses by the Hon. Joseph Walton and Gen. Henry O'Connor.

There was another grand Republican rally at City Hall last night, which was an enthusiastic success. The people began to assemble about half past seven o'clock and by the time the orators of the evening arrived, there was assembled a company which would have been complimentary to any speaker and satisfied the most exacting. Shortly before eight o'clock the Second ward marching club, which acted as escort to the speakers, entered the hall, and after the speakers were escorted to the platform, Joseph Guskirk had been escorted to the platform, Joseph Guskirk had been escorted to the platform, Joseph M. Guffman, Esq., called the meeting to order and announced that for some reason the gentleman expected for the evening, Hon. E. A. Storrs and Hon. John Allison, had not arrived in the city, but that others had been engaged in their place. He then announced the following officers:

President—Hon. Joseph Walton.

Vice Presidents—Josiah King, Josiah Cohen, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Richard H. Long, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Richard Edwards, Frank Weyman, William Thaw, Jas. Orr, John Brown, Beverly Jones, William Phillips, W. W. Lindsay and Thomas Palmer.

The reporters as usual did duty as Secretaries. Mr. Walton upon taking the chair made a somewhat extended but forcible address, in which he reviewed the issues before the country and the great work which had been done in the past by the Republican party, and the necessity of maintaining it as a guarantee for the future that the work so well begun, might be carried on to a proper consummation. He concluded by urging upon every Republican the duty of supporting the ticket in its entirety from President down through all the grades, that the triumph in October and November might be complete.

The Chairman at the conclusion of his address introduced Gen. Henry O'Connor, of Iowa, who delivered a stirring address. The speaker dwelt, in the commencement of his address, with considerable emphasis on the fact that Republican principles were the same now in effect as they were when the party was first organized, by which it won its first victory, and by which it had triumphed in every contest during the last decade.

After demonstrating that in the main the principles now were the same, the speaker proceeded in detail to take up the objections against the Republican standard-bearer, General Grant, and to dispose of them in a trenchant and entertaining style.

In the course of his remarks he noted the prospect in Iowa, and said that a perfect familiarity with the politics of that State, gleaned from twenty-four years' experience there, enabled him to assure them that the little State would poll a majority of 60,000 for Grant and Wilson, and that the election was postponed a little longer "until the corn was all gathered, they would make it unanimous." The statement created the wildest enthusiasm, and for several moments the speaker was unable to proceed for applause. He closed by urging every Republican to stand by the ticket in October—when the Pennsylvanians' real fight would be waged.

His address was a very happy one, and was frequently interrupted with hearty and prolonged applause. At the close three cheers were given for him with a will.

To the announcement of a meeting in City Hall to-night, at which Speaker Blaine and Hon. Edgar Allen, of Virginia, will speak was then made, and the meeting adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....Dr. Reiter's horse and buggy was stolen from in front of his residence, on Seventh avenue, yesterday about noon.

....The members of the Fourth ward (Allegheny) Lyceum, celebrated the commencement of their literary season on Monday evening, by a ball at Masonic Hall, Madison avenue.

....Henry Dill yesterday filed a petition for divorce from his wife Susanah Dill. The petitioner avers that he has ascertained that at the time of the marriage, she was the lawful wife of Wm. Lewellen. The usual subpœna was awarded.

....By a compositors error in our notice yesterday of the Congregational meeting in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, we were made to say that a formal vote "was necessary" when the sentence should have read "was not necessary." That little word should "not" have been out as the sense was thereby materially changed.

....In our report of the late forgery case that came to the surface last Saturday, we said that Mr. Ford, cashier of the Bank of Industry, had made an information before Alderman Humbert. Mr. Ford is not the cashier of the Bank of Industry, and we understand that this bank held but $1,800 of the forged paper, and it was lifted last Saturday.

....Colonel Phillips, the President of the Allegheny Valley & Oil Creek road, accompanied the distinguished party who visited our city last Friday. It was his first visit here, and our citizens were glad to make his acquaintance. He is one of the men of the times, and to his energy, enterprise and capital, the oil region was indebted to the connection of the Allegheny road, and now that he has got hold of the Oil Creek road we expect it will be made to subserve its interests and accommodation of the people of this region.—*Titusville Herald.*

....The *Post* in writing up those who illuminated during the passage of the procession on Monday evening, says the store of Jas. E. Burns & Co., druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, kept up a continuous blaze of red and blue fire during the entire time the procession was passing. Mr. Burns, who almost monopolizes the making of this fire, gives greeting to both sides as they pass his store. Like a shrewd advertiser, he shows what can be done; the burned over one hundred dollars worth during the Soldiers' Convention. His fire works on Monday night were not in honor of the occasion, but in return for what the committee bought of him. James is sharp, and always watches the "corners."

PERSONAL.

***James M. Cooper, Esq., is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

***General Moorhead gave a thousand dollars to help pay the boys that marched in the Buckalew procession on Monday evening.

***Hon. J. K. Moorhead, subscribed one thousand dollars toward paying the men who carried the torches in the Buckalew procession, Monday night.

***H. B. Swoope, Esq., will return to the city next week. It is said he is going to follow Marshall, and tell the people what he knows about certain transactions that took place in a county convention within the last few years.

***Senator Schurz, informed the Liberal Committee during his stay here that if the report was true that Marshall had been promised the U. S. District Attorneyship, if the speeches he was making, thy had made a fool's bargain, as his speeches were doing Grant much more good than harm.

***Tom Marshall insisted that he should speak first, and Schurz follow him on Monday evening, but the senator from Missouri politely informed the Committee that he didn't speak on the same evening, let alone at the same meeting, that any politicians harangued at. Rather hard on Marshall.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THIRTY-ONE common cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning.

JUSTICE KERMAN committed Fritz Bierman to jail to answer the charge of surety of the peace preferred by his wife.

DEPUTY MAYOR NEILLIE, of Allegheny, had but five cases before him yesterday morning. Their fines were all paid.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Blackmore rendered his reserved decision in the case of Alex. Armstrong, charged on oath of Deputy Sheriff File with the larceny of a quanty of type. He decided to send the case to Court for disposition.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Sarah Spence charges Jerry Fretch with surety of the peace. The blood-thirsty vows that are recorded in ten great literature pale in comparison with the terrible threat which the belligerent Jenny is said to have made—that "she would never sleep nor eat until she had cut her (Sarah's) heart out." Jenny was arrested and gave bail for Court. The parties reside in Temperanceville.

EXPLOSION IN THE OIL REGIONS.

Narrow Escape from a Large Conflagration.

On Sunday evening about nine o'clock an explosion occurred at Antwerp, Pa., which came very near causing a disastrous conflagration. The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: At nine o'clock last night the boiler at the Coleman well, on the John Ashbaugh farm, owned by Robert Bryan and others, exploded, and immediately the derrick and engine house were wrapped in flames. The noise of the explosion was heard for some distance around, and brought to the ground in less than five minutes a crowd of people variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand in number. The Antwerp City Water Works attached one thousand feet from the well, furnished a line of hose, and an abundance of water, which combined with the energetic efforts of the crowd prevent soon extinguished the fire. Fire Section No. 1 here promptly responded, and have communicated to the tank and had this connected with one hundred and fifty barrels of oil, but to have saved it would have been impossible, and several dwellings in close adjacent wells narrowly escaped. The engineer was severely, but probably not fatally, burned. It is supposed he was asleep at the time of the explosion.

FIRE IN McCLURE TOWNSHIP.

Large Barn of Col. T. M. Bayne, Destroyed—Two Valuable Horses Burned to Death.

Last evening about half-past seven o'clock, a large barn belonging to Col. T. M. Bayne, Esq., the District Attorney, caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The residence of Col. Bayne, which is near the barn, had a very narrow escape, and was only saved by the earnest exertions of the neighbors, who turned out in force to save the building. Two valuable horses were in the barn, but could not be rescued, and were roasted alive. The barn also contained a large quantity of grain and hay which were, of course, destroyed.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss cannot be estimated, though it must be very large, but it is partially covered by insurance.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Two Men Stabbed in a House of Ill-Fame.

Last evening shortly after seven o'clock, a row occurred in a house of ill-fame on Webster avenue, in which two men named John Simpson and William Wilkinson were seriously cut. Charles Carson was arrested, charged with having done the cutting. Two girls named Emma Ryland and Nellie Devore, who were in the house at the time were also arrested. Simpson received a large gash in the cheek, and Wilkinson was cut in the stomach. Neither of them, however, is dangerously injured. The particulars of the disturbance are unknown, though the principal cause of the trouble seems to have been a too free use of whisky. The parties will have a hearing this morning.

THE TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Conference of Captains—A New Programme Arranged—General Harmony Secured—Two Grand Parades—The Preliminary Details.

Last night, pursuant to notice, the Captains and officers of the several Republican marching clubs, in Allegheny, held a meeting at the Union Republican Club Rooms, to make arrangements for the proposed torchlight parade for that city. There was a full attendance, every club being represented, and the interest manifested in the matter, and the spirit of unanimity that prevailed, indicates that the movement will be a grand success.

Mr. John Megraw of the Fourth ward club presided, with Messrs J. R. Oxley and James Brown as Secretaries.

After the meeting had thus been formally organized the matter was discussed at length and in all its details. It was finally decided to have the demonstration on *next Tuesday* evening and to extend a general invitation to all the clubs from Pittsburgh and the South Side. To systematize matters, then, it was further decided to have the Allegheny clubs seperated into two divisions—all east of Federal street being the East Division, and all west of Federal street the West Division—and to put them under Capt. J E. B. Dalzell as Chief Marshall, with John Megraw, Esq., as Commander of the East and Maj. Wm. M. Porter, Commander of the West.

Assurances having been received that the Pittsburgh clubs and those on the South Side would join in the procession, General A. L. Pearson was elected General Commander of the Pittsburgh Division, with Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Col. T. F. Lehman and Major E. C. Negley as Commander of the three corps in which the delegation would be divided. Capt. Martin Murder was also designated as Commander of the South Side Division.

The arrangements thus made were exclusively for the procession in Allegheny, and after these preliminaries a committee was appointed to prepare a route and report to another meeting to be held at the same place this evening.

At this juncture Dr. Addison Arthurs, with other members of a committee from the County Executive Committee, arrived and stated they had conferences with representatives from Pittsburgh and South Side clubs, and they would turn out for the Allegheny procession.

They also proposed to have a grand demonstration of all the clubs on the Saturday evening immediately preceding the election. At first it was thought that these demonstrations should be arranged for three different nights—one in Allegheny, one in Pittsburgh, and one on the South Side; but in the end the South Side clubs gave way and agreed to forego a special procession for that section provided the route was satisfactorily arranged by which the Saturday evening procession would pass through their principal streets.

The Allegheny clubs accepted the invitation for the Saturday evening demonstration, and after some further informal discussion of the matter, the meeting adjourned until this evening.

As the case now stands, there are to be two processions, one in Allegheny next Tuesday evening, all clubs from Allegheny, Pittsburgh and South Sides participating, and then the Saturday night parade, which will go over a route touching in all the three sections. The utmost harmony prevailed in the meeting, and there is every indication that the demonstrations will be something of which Republicans may justly feel proud.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Louis Mueller, of Homestead, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor, Andrew Harper, to pay the costs.

Frederick Jones was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a silver watch valued at twenty-five dollars. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. Sentenced defendant to the Work House for six months.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Charles Buckley, charged with assault and battery, on payment of costs by the prosecutrix

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of Commonwealth vs. Levi Underwood, the costs being paid by the defendant.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Schmolze,	Wm. Ludengerg,
David Davis,	John Jones,
August Hennig,	John Lumlis,
Ferdinand Kains,	Clara O'Brien,
John McBride,	Henry De Boer,
Jacob Krampf,	Harry Fenton,
Margaret Ball,	M. Laffey et al., 2 cases,
Annie Butler,	Margaret Coates,
Robert Gamble,	Wm. Daugerfield.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES, HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The case of the Gas Companies which has been before this Court for some time, was finally ended yesterday. The Pittsburgh Gas Company, it will be remembered, instituted proceedings in equity against the Consolidated Company, and asked for an injunction restraining them from laying down their mains on streets already occupied by the complainants. The motion was urged at some length before Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick, of the District Court. Yesterday morning the Court gave a decision in the case, declining to grant the preliminary injunction prayed for. A decree to that effect was accordingly entered in the case.

A decree was made, granting an injunction on application of Robinson's heirs, restraining the agent of Mrs. Simpson from the removing the party wall at the rear end of the St. Clair Hotel building on Penn street. The case was argued last week.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The Narragansett Steamship Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against the Glenwood Coal Company of Pennsylvania. The usual order issued. Amount involved is $5,000.

The first named company is represented by Jay Gould, of New York, he having signed the petition for said company.

BRAVE WARRIORS.

Their charge on the Children—A dastardly outrage—Case for the Authorities.

One of the Allegheny Lib-Dem. clubs has lately achieved a signal triumph and should be allowed to step to the front. The opportunity for glorifying themselves was given on Monday evening, on the occasion of the procession, which acted as escort to Senator Schurz. When their guest had been safely deposited at the stand in the Diamond, the line was reformed and some of the clubs passed along Ohio, street up cedar avenue, and along north avenue. Among them the —— Ward (Irish Democ.) club, and they came opposite Boyle street, a small colored boy who was standing among a crowd of women and children, hurrahed for Grant, which was the signal for an attack from members of the club, who charged in the crowd and handled their lamps and sticks vigorously. A spectator of the scene informs us that it was a thoroughly cowardly assault. There were no men in the crowd, and the charge of the club-men had matters pretty much their own way. One boy, Frank Tiernan, who resides on White Oak alley, was beaten about the head and knocked senseless. A second, Charles Miller, residing on Locust street, was also severely handled, whilst a dozen others bear the marks of the fray.

The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood at the time, and was the shape of general discussion yesterday. It might be well for the authorities to take the matter in hands and investigate a little further.

Public Schools.

The highest rates of taxation in the City of Pittsburgh, are for school purposes. Many of the wards, especially in the new districts, are carrying a bonded indebtedness on account of their schools, which will require years of this heavy taxation to liquidate, the debt during the time remaining as a lien upon every foot of property in the ward. At Montrose the Improvement Trust Company will erect a school house and donate it to the village, thus providing the inhabitants with the benefit of a free school in every sense. Take the time on Monday next and be at the Federal street station of the West Penn Railroad at 8:30 A. M., ready to go by the special train to the sale of lots in this beautiful new suburb. You can then see for yourself what is being done in the way of public improvements.

Mantels.

Marble, slate and marbleized mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of marble and granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam is used to all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

6 W. W. WALLACE.

Read the advertisement in to-day's paper, of the auction sale, on Sherman avenue, October 1st, at 2 P. M. 31

The Cost of Water.

Under very favorable circumstances the cost of digging a well to an ordinary depth, walling it, and putting in pump, will be at least fifty dollars. At Montrose you can make connection with the water pipes which are laid along the streets, at a cost, with hydrant, of not exceeding fifteen dollars. There will be no water rents assessed to pay for the construction of these works, which, when completed, will have a capacity sufficient to supply a population of ten thousand people. The Improvement Trust Company invites you to visit Montrose on Monday next and satisfy yourself. Read their advertisement.

To Capitalists.

We have for sale
35 shares Improvement Trust Co., stock.
50 shares M. & M. National Bank stock.
5 shares Citizens' National Bank stock.
GEO. A. HILL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Fourth avenue.

Wetherstone's Liquor House by Auction.

The attention of liquor dealers and saloon keepers is called to the sale this morning, by order of the assignees of P. Tetherstone, at No. 24 Federal street, Allegheny. See McIlvaine's auction advertisement.

Housekeepers should visit the new Hardware Store of S. Drum & Son, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny, if they want Table Cutlery, Spoons, Fire Irons and Stands, Coal Vases, or any other article in the house-furnishing line.

Workman & Davis, the well-known carriage builders, are rapidly building up an immense trade, and are receiving orders from all parts of the country. It is the reasonable prices of their prices and strength, durability an d beauty of their workmanship that combine to make their house so popular.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

Another Victory for the People—The Legal War Over and the Consolidated Company Comes Out Best.

Some time ago we announced that the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which has so long compelled the citizens of Pittsburgh to pay enormous prices for gas and had things their own way, fearing that the Consolidated Gas Company would interfere in their outrageous charges for gas, and give the citizens of this city what they are entitled to,—cheap gas,—applied to the Court to grant an injunction against the new company, to restrain it from laying its main pipes on streets occupied by the old company. The question was argued by able counsel on both sides, and yesterday Judge Kirkpatrick gave the court's decision in the case, denying the old Gas Company the injunction asked for. The Judge said that the sudden illness and demise of his late partner, Mr. Mellon, had prevented him from making a written decision, and he would therefore verbally announce the opinion of the court. His honor said that

First—As a matter of law the court would dismiss the application for a preliminary injunction on the ground that the Pittsburgh Gas company had *not* the exclusive right to lay gas mains on the streets of the city; and,

Second—That the evidence did not show that there would necessarily be any interference in the laying of pipes of the Consolidated company on the streets already occupied by the Pittsburgh Company.

His honor also announced as a matter of fact, that all the evidence adduced by the Pittsburgh company, in connection with that offered by the Consolidated company, perfectly satisfied him that there would be no necessity for any interference in the laying of pipes on the same thoroughfare.

This virtually settles the matter, and carries out what the City Attorney told the directors of the old company last spring, "that they did not own the city of Pittsburgh, as some of them presumed they did, but that Councils could grant the right to another company to lay the pipe, and they could not restrain them." Of course the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company and the people are jubilant over the result, as all feel now that the day of deliverance from the present monopoly is near at hand. Now, gentlemen of the Consolidated Gas Company, proceed to business, and let us have cheap light. The citizens, outside of the stockholders of the old company, are all with you, and it becomes you to see that the main pipes are laid on all the streets of the lower wards before the cold weather sets in.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lacock, Hawthorne & Co., are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. TS.

Manufacturing Sites for Sale.

Some of the very best in the two cities, and also very desirable sites on the rivers and railroads, a short distance from the city—one fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, and Connellsville Railroad. Very desirable and cheap. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

The stock of carriages, broughes, buggies, etc., at the extensive factory and bazar of Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, is very large, and purchasers can readily make their selections. Do not go east or west for goods in this line when you can do so well here at home.

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. TTHS

Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., at No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special inducements to parties desiring coal stoves. Their stock is complete, comprising various styles. Families desiring anything in this line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. TS

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&WtT P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate. TTH&S

Blacksmiths, Wagon-makers, Carpenters, and everybody else who need Hardware, should call at the new Hardware Store of S. Drum & Son, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ridge Street Residence for sale in Allegheny City. Apply to
C. H. LOVE,
121 Fourth avenue.

It is admitted that vehicles manufactured in this city by Messrs. Workman & Davis, are not only as good, strong and tasty as those brought from the east, but are but two months cheaper. Their extensive factory, offices and warerooms are at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

A Rare chance for securing a first class residence on Sherman avenue, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, October 1st. 31

Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, offer unusual inducements in carriages, buggies, etc., during the fall trade, now about to open. Their stock is very large.

Don't Forget the auction sale on Sherman avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, at 2 P. M. 31

Boarding at No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny. 6

AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

Interesting Discoveries in Idaho—A Crater Half a Mile Deep.

[Fort Hall (Idaho) Letter to New York Herald.]

Leaving the road at Market Lake and bidding farewell to the last ranch we see for many weeks, we struck out across the country toward our objective point, the "Yetons," which now loomed up before us in the form of shark's teeth. Passing a sharp butte about 1,000 feet in height, the geologists were somewhat puzzled in regard to its formation. The rock resembled basalt, but presented a soft sandstone appearance on its inspection. Sterrette was having made the ascent, reported it to be an extinct volcano.

After dinner a party was organized to explore this interesting discovery. Crossing the plain, we made the ascent after a climb of half an hour, and were well repaid for our efforts. A narrow wall of igneous rock, about fifty feet in thickness at the crest, encircled the crater, the bottom of which was as perfect with the plains we had left below. The circle was broken on the side facing the camp, thus showing the direction of the lava flow and explaining the geographical phenomenon which had mystified us at first. Professor Bradley said the basaltic overflow had taken place under water, and, disintegrated by the rapid cooling, had formed a volcanic sandstone when commended. The formation of rare gold currence and will add another feature, besides the discovery of the "Quebec Group," in the geological report. Stopping to rest after our climb, a beautiful landscape spread out before us. Henry's fork, with its tributaries, wound across the plain, and was lost among the hills beyond. The jagged rocks at the foot of the mountain on which we were, stood out in bold relief, assuming fantastic shapes, one of which we called "Kenilworth Castle," from its resemblance to that noble ruin. Continuing around the rim of the crater to the other side, Snake river proper stretched across the valley till lost to view, pursuing its course toward the great Pacific ocean. We now descended into the crater, and, as we stood in the centre of the miniature prairie, I was reminded of the crater of Vozzoli, near Naples, the sulphurous smell from the still active cave of that volcano alone being wanting to complete the resemblance.

GOLD AND GEMS.

Colorado's Riches—The Arizona Stories not Credited.

In the newly opened districts surrounding Loma the discoveries are really marvelous, and from there come most encouraging reports. Mr. John Maddux, who left Loma last Thursday a week ago, exhibits a piece of brown quartz, weighing probably seventeen ounces, which is believed to contain at least ten ounces of pure gold. This specimen was picked up on South mountain, on Whiteman's fork of the Alabama river, in Summit district, Conejos county, or say thirty-five miles from Loma, and about one hundred and eighty miles from Pueblo. Summit district is embraced in what has been sometimes called the "Arkansas country." Dr. Adams, an ex-member of the Illinois Senate and formerly of this city, has located a rich claim in the neighborhood.

Mr. Maddux placed no reliance in the representations made by the San Francisco company. Among the miners now encamped in and around Loma, are a number of persons who have prospected in Northeastern Arizona, and who are familiar with the resources of the country. For the most part they discredit the stories about diamond discoveries. A few, however, seem to have confidence. Mr. Maddux says that a variety of specimens, pronounced by some to be precious, are found in the San Juan country, and that some of the miners have numerous specimens, but he does not believe that they are real diamonds, and says they can be gathered by the quart among the ant hills of Northeastern Arizona. Some of the specimens gathered in the San Juan country will not cut glass, but will withstand the action of an ordinary file.

Field-Marshall Moltke.

Marshall Moltke, the great German commander, has been on a visit to the provinces which were acquired by Germany in the late war with France. The Paris *Constitutionnel* speaks of the man and his visit as follows:

"He is a man of fair height, thin, and who, in spite of his seventy-three years, holds himself erect. His appearance is imposing. On seeing him one recognizes a man accustomed to command, and whose orders admit of no reply. He alighted at Colmar at the Hotel des Deux Cerfs, and he had hardly arrived when he went out walking quite alone in the town, showing a preference for the most tortuous streets, and always finding his way easily without asking for information. He works nearly constantly alone in his apartments The officers on his staff study the environs of Colmar, and send in their reports. He makes a fair copy of them, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets. Cut Flowers. Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.

R. CUNNING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
and 68 SMITHFIELD STREET

JOHN T. BROWN.....W. E. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 27 SIXTH AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

MARRIED.

HIGGS—HILL—On Tuesday evening, September 24, 1872, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, by the Rev. A. F. Nevin, Mr. GEORGE W. HIGGS to MATTIE A. HILL, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED:

KERR—On Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Loretta, Pa., Rev. PATRICK KERR, late of St. Agnes Church, Soho, and formerly of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Funeral THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Cathedral.

MELLON—Tuesday, September 24th, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., JOHN MELLON, ESQ., aged 48 years.

Funeral on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from late Residence, No. 30 Ross street, and St. Paul's Cathedral.

KIRBY—On Tuesday, September 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. SADIE F. KIRBY, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, W. and F. Kirby, 41st street, below Butler, Pittsburgh, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MALONE—On Monday, September 23d at 11 o'clock A. M., ANNIE MALONE, wife of Charles Malone, aged 32 years.

Funeral WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 59 Washington street, Pittsburgh. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SLATTERY—In Greensburg on Sunday, the 22d inst., after a short but severe illness, the Rev. GEORGE SLATTERY, Rector of St. Clair Church, and formerly Rector of St. James Church in this city.

The funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Greensburg, WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 25, at 10 o'clock. The clergy and the friends of the deceased are invited to attend. The train leaves the Union Depot at 7:35 A. M., and returning, leaves Greensburg at 12:30 P. M.

"Faithful unto death."

STERN—Suddenly, yesterday afternoon, LOUIS SIERN.

The funeral will take from the family residence, No. 294 Federal street, Allegheny, at 9 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING, to proceed to Troy Hill Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 200** Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞ **ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 105 FOURTH AVENUE.** Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

☞ **RODY PATTERSON, Jr., Undertaker, No. 117 Fourth avenue.** Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy13:mwf

☞ **CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, on FOURTH AVENUE, SIXTH AND DUQUESNEY STREET